THE ILLUSTRATED Newspaper.

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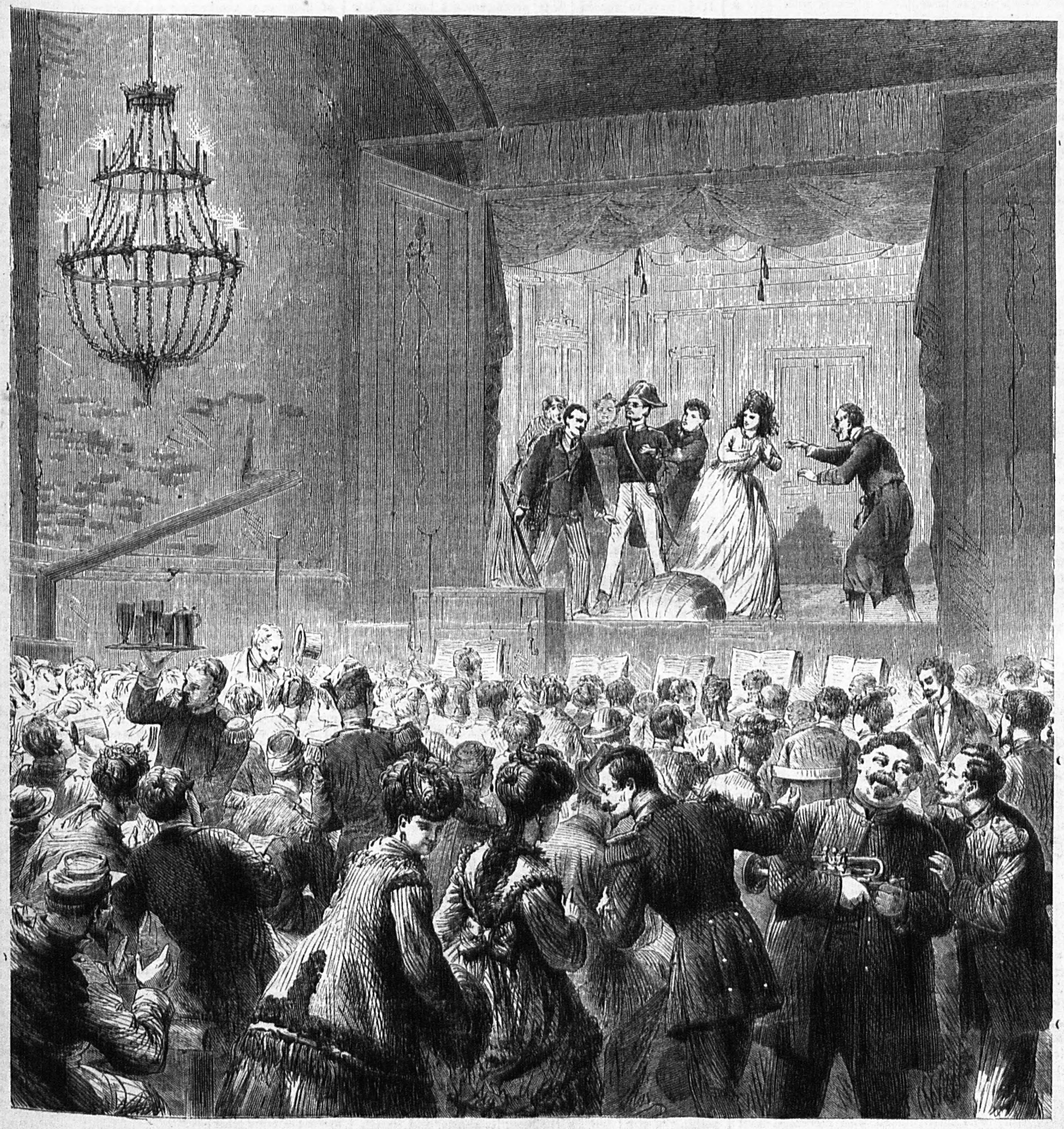


FRENCH AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT LEIPZIG.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION IN COUNCIL.

Of greater importance to Englishmen and to the Anglo-Saxon race all over the world than the battle scenes of the last nine months, than the late siege and the present parody of a siege of Paris, or than the crowning of the German Emperor at Versailles, are the proceedings of the Joint High Commission now sitting at Washington. We may well scrutinise the faces of the men so well represented in our large engraving, for they hold in their hands the question perhaps of peace and war between Great Britain and the United States. Should anything happen to prevent now the amicable settlement of the *Alabama* question it may be long before the chance will present itself again, and none can tell at what moment the smouldering quarrel might not burst into war. The task entrusted to these ten gentlemen is a very onerous one. The original question in dispute was simple enough. Are we or are we not responsible for the damage done to the shipping of the Federals by the *Alabama* and other Confederate cruisers by reason of their having gone out of English ports to make war for the South? It has never been pretended that our Government was aware of the purpose for which the *Alabama* was designed, or that this country in any way connived at its escape from our ports. Did we or did we not exercise proper vigilance? If we did not, we are bound to pay damages. That is a dispute which might have been adjusted with ease a very long time ago, were it not that our cousins have mixed up the quarrel with matters which cannot possibly form the subject of a claim upon us, either for material or moral reparation. The United States Senate, all the world knows, refused two or three years ago to ratify a convention for arbitration agreed upon between Mr. Reverdy Johnson, on their part, and the British Minister for Foreign Affairs on our side; but, as a set-off, our cousins are able to allege that when the claim was first made, Lord Russell showed himself very reluctant to submit it to independent arbitrament.

The best bit of news that was given to the world on the opening of the English Parliament in February was the announcement that the American and British Governments had agreed upon the appointment of a Joint High Commission to decide not only upon the *Alabama* claims, but upon disputes about the fishing in Canadian waters, and all other stated matters of difference between the two Governments. Let us lay the picture we present this week before us, and see who these men are in whom the two Governments have placed so much confidence. The rather handsome apartment in which they are assembled is the Council Room in the State Department of the Capitol. It was an express stipulation of the United States Government that the Commission should sit at Washington, and the concession was made most willingly by Earl Granville. Reading the picture from the left hand to the right, as though it were a book, the first figure is that of the Hon. Hamilton Fish, the American Secretary of State, who had two or three sharp epistolary encounters with the late Lord Clarendon on this *Alabama* question, and got very much the worst of the argument. Next to him sits the Hon. Robert C. Schenck, who was appointed Minister to the Court of St. James's in the place of Mr. Motley, recently recalled. But for his being selected to join this Commission he would now be at the head of the United States Embassy in London. On Mr. Schenck's left hand sits the Hon. E. R. Hoar, ex-Attorney-General of America, and next to him is Mr. Nelson, a judge of the Supreme Court, learned in international law. The last of the American five is the Hon. George H. Williams, chairman of the Committee of the Senate on Foreign Affairs. From him, if we are to judge him by the acts of his committee, we cannot expect much conciliation or generosity in the treatment of the question; for it was on the recommendation of that committee that the Convention of two years ago was thrown out. The gentleman in the act of writing, on Mr. Williams's left hand, is Mr. J. Bancroft Davis, Secretary to the Commission on the part of the United States, as Lord Tenterden, who is standing with a document in his hand, is Secretary on the part of Great Britain. In the centre of the foreground sits Earl de Grey and Ripon, a sound and able English statesman, who occupies the place of President of the Council. On his right hand is Sir Stafford Northcote, the member for North Devon, well known in English political circles as one of the cleverest men in the front ranks of the Conservative party. He was Secretary of State for India in Mr. Disraeli's Government, was made Chairman of the Hudson's Bay Company on the winding up of the company's affairs, and took a prominent part in the practical business of joining the Red River Territory to the Dominion of Canada. Discreet, conciliatory in manner and yet firm of purpose, he is one in whose hands the honour of Great Britain may be safely left. There are many who have looked with increased trust upon the proceedings of the Commission because of his appointment. He accepted the office at the last moment when it was discovered that Sir John Rose, who had been nominated, would not be able to attend. Since the arrival of Sir Stafford Northcote in America, a paragraph has appeared in the *New York Herald* acknowledging that a reporter who had attempted to "interview" the right hon. baronet had been most courteously received, but, instead of eliciting any information, had himself been considerably "interviewed." The young-looking man behind Sir Stafford is Sir John A. Macdonald, Prime Minister of Canada; on his right sits Sir Edward Thornton, our resident Ambassador at Washington; and between the Ambassador and the American Secretary is Professor Montague Bernard, a great authority on international law and precedent.

Our picture appears happily at the moment when news arrives leading to the hope of a satisfactory adjustment of the *Alabama* dispute. If we may trust the announcement in its brief telegraphic form, the claims are to be submitted to a Commission of five, to be appointed by the Queen of England, the President of the United States, the Emperor of Brazil, the President of the Federal Council of Switzerland, and the King of Italy. That Commission is to meet at Washington within six months after the ratification of the Convention, and to come to a final decision within two years of its first meeting. It will be essential to the validity of the decision that the representatives of Great Britain and America accede to its terms, and, if no agreement be arrived at, the matter will be referred to a Board of three, nominated by England, America, and the Emperor of Russia. That, in fact, would make the Czar the final umpire. It is easy to see in these arrangements how far our own five have gone in the way of concession. Of all the arbitrators named, it is clear the only one nominated by England is Victor Emmanuel. Once let the matter go to arbitration, and England is content. Our cousins may be indulged pretty much in their own fancies as to the Powers to whose judgment the question shall be left. As to this Convention, we hardly see how the Washington Senate can refuse to ratify it, looking at the constitution of the Joint Commission and the terms of its appointment.

OUR LONDON NOTE-BOOK.

Landmarks of Twenty Years.

It is quite true that we cannot any longer pretend to be young—those of us who remember the first of the International Exhibitions. These recollections are pleasant things enough in themselves, but they are serious monitors. There is something in the announcement of the forthcoming opening, on the 1st of May, of the London International Exhibition of 1871, which brings to memory that of Hyde Park just twenty years ago. The intermediate Shows fade into comparative insignificance. As a matter of association merely one cannot find it in his mind to care so much for the thought of the grand display of 1862. Let us not underrate that Brompton Show. On its merits it was the very best of the great Exhibitions. There has really been nothing to compare with it, before or since. The immense affair on the Champ de Mars in 1867 had its great points. It was grand in its scale, astounding in its completeness, wonderfully scientific in its plan. But it was the shoppiest of all the Shows, and though it had a Fine Arts department its gallery was not worthy of being mentioned in the same day with that of our second Exhibition, where Gainsborough and Reynolds, Hogarth and Constable met the noblest of the masters of the modern school in pleasant rivalry. That was indeed a show of pictures never to be forgotten, and without any very painful reminder as to age we may all confess to the fact that the memory of it is still fresh upon us. But the reminiscences of the Great Exhibition of 1851 come back still like a memento of a first love. How it filled the public mind! How it overtopped all other events! In the remotest corners of the land, in villages and hamlets, in workshops and schools, it was the one absorbing topic. It was indeed a wonder of the world, and brought more provincial folk to the metropolis than ever visited the City in any five years before. Benighted now is the countryman above the condition of a labourer who does not occasionally take a trip to town; but it had not been so before the opening of the Hyde Park Show. It is perfectly safe to say that never, in one year, before or since, did so many persons who had never hitherto seen the City make an excursion to London. People then did not foresee the character of the days that were coming. They did not reckon upon the constantly increasing facilities for travelling, nor upon the passion for excursions which has since got possession of all classes; and down in the distant towns and counties the working and lower middle classes spoke of 1851 as a year which was to stand alone, alike distinguished from the future as from the past, by reason of its having tempted so many thousands upon thousands to make one short sojourn in London. The City has seen nothing like that since for the number of raw strangers in the streets, knowing nothing of the town, its customs, its sights, and its villainies. Never was so much innocence, never were so many victims. It was the beginning, too, of the severe strain upon the Cockneys to provide for an immense inundation of visitors. We have since learned to be equal to any occasion; but it was not so then. The supply of lodgings was exhausted. The food in many localities did not hold out. The system of public conveyance completely broke down time after time. Emphatically the Exhibition of 1851 was the education of the provincials as to London, and the education of London as the centre of an enormous moving population.

The history of the Hyde Park Exhibition was better canvassed by the millions than has been that of any subsequent Show. More people made themselves acquainted with the story of its plan; more people thought it worth while to have a picture of it; more people bought the commemorative medals and carried them home to their friends. Has there been anything to compare with the rage for the fortunate illustrated newspaper of that year? In proportion to the amount of reading done at that time, has any one quiet subject extending over many months appealed so successfully to the readers of newspapers?

And the interior of the beautiful glass building was a charming spectacle, the picture whereof can never pass away wholly out of the minds of those who saw it. There has not been anything else like that grand avenue, with its statues, its trophies, and its fountains. Let those who saw it not, turn to the coloured pictures of it still extant, and they will acknowledge that it is yet unrivalled. That Exhibition was opened, too, at a peculiar and critical era in the history of civilisation. It was a time when the minds of men were awakening to a sense of that future of peace, and the arts, and brotherhood which, though it has not come yet, is now a recognised element of faith and hope. Never before was such a sample brought under the eye of man of what, as men, we are capable; and a sense of awe stole over the minds of the thoughtful, as if the great Show were a new revelation.

A promise was held out then, twenty years ago, that these great Exhibitions might, perhaps, be held henceforward once in ten years. The promoters were faithful to the promise, and made their arrangements for 1861; but the Continent was in a troubled state, and the opening of the Brompton Show was postponed till 1862. In the unhappy interval of delay, however, two calamities occurred. Prince Albert died and the American War of Secession began. The reasons for postponement were indeed greater in 1862 than in the previous year, but in such matters there must be limits to delay. It was the verdict of public opinion that the Show should be held in 1862, or put off altogether. That it should have been—what it was—a splendid success, in the almost entire absence of help from our American cousins, either as exhibitors or visitors, is surprising even now when we look back upon it.

The Commissioners of 1851 have not broken faith. Here we are in 1871, close upon the 1st of May, and the third Exhibition is making ready for the opening. There are circumstances telling against it. The war has, of course, been a serious blow. It has prevented that representation of the fine and industrial arts of France and Germany which would have tended to enhance the value, the attractiveness, and the completeness of the Show. But it will, nevertheless, be a splendid Exhibition, and it will be free from some of the too glaring blemishes of the Shows which succeeded that in Hyde Park. It will be, in short, an Exhibition, and not a shop.

Along the River.

The whole character of mid-London is changed by the construction of the Thames Embankment. Like many another great public improvement, now it is done, so far, it makes us wonder how it was that the great metropolis endured so long to see its noble river running down through the heart of the country's capital between horrible mud banks. The rising generation will hardly know how to believe that the plinth of Somerset House was only a very few years ago besmeared by the foul slime of a stream which was at the same time an open sewer. Visitors direct from Paris, where the Seine is everywhere agreeably walled in, used to be astonished to see how these industrious and ingenious sons of Albion neglected the borders of the famous Thames. This work, we need hardly say, is not yet finished. A new extension of the Embankment, from Battersea to Chelsea, is about to be carried out.

> "This portion (says the *Building News*) extends from Battersea Bridge to Chelsea Hospital, where it joins the existing wall; the total distance is a trifle over three-quarters of a mile. The demolition of property, and the consequent compensation, will not bear any proportion to that incurred in the case of those parts of the Embankment situated nearer the centre of London. At the Battersea end the greatest amount of demolition will occur, and those who are acquainted with that locality will undoubtedly say 'The more demolition the better.' . . . . Leaving Battersea, and following the line of the intended Embankment wall, the plan of the proposed work shows that several wharfs in the neighbourhood of the Chelsea Botanical Gardens will be interfered with, and the interests of the proprietors will have to be taken into account in the matter of compensation. . . . Among other collateral improvements which will be contingent upon the construction of the new wall will be the removal of the wretched old landing-places called Chelsea and Cadogan Piers, and the substitution of others, built on the iron pontoon principle. . . . Summing up the advantages that are to accrue to the inhabitants of Battersea and Chelsea in particular, and to Londoners in general, from the proposed new Embankment wall, they comprise an improvement in the river, increased facilities for land locomotion, and a permanent system of local drainage and sewerage, which constitutes one of the vital features in the hygiene of every great city."

Having quoted our building contemporary at such length with regard to the plan and purposes of this work, we will add nothing but the expression of a hope that the Board of Works will keep the contractors up to time, and secure the completion of the wall as quickly as may be.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

"THAT Heathen Chinee" (Hotten), consisting of humorous verses to the extent of sixty lines, gives the title to a volume of rhymes by F. Bret Harte. The pieces are very popular in America, and have been printed and reprinted in most of the papers there. "That Heathen Chinee" and his brother emigrants have caused much annoyance to the inhabitants of the New World. Although the Americans are not remarkable for any particular dulness, the Oriental occasionally seeth farther into next week than they, and does so not with the air of one who knows himself to be cunning, but "with a smile that is child-like and bland," which is calculated to deceive. The author, in exposing the trickery of "that Heathen Chinee," goes straight to his subject:—

"Which I wish to remark—
And my language is plain—
That for ways that are dark,
And for tricks that are vain,
The heathen Chinee is peculiar,
Which the same I would rise to explain."

"Ah Sin was his name" and "his smile it was pensive and child-like," as the author "frequently remarked to Bill Nye." "It was August the third," and they had a "small game," at which Ah Sin took a hand.

"It was Euchre. The same
He did not understand;
But he smiled as he sat by the table,
With the smile that was child-like and bland."

The author confesses that Nye's sleeve was stuffed full of aces and bowers, "and the same with intent to deceive." That heathen Chinee, although he smiles and is child-like, proves a more expert card-sharper than Nye, for the narrator tells us that he—

"Put down a right bower,
Which the same Nye had dealt unto me."

This conduct of the Heathen Chinee, who had twenty-four packs concealed, is unpardonable. A scene ensues, and the floor is strewed—

"With the cards that Ah Sin had been hiding
In the game 'he did not understand.'"

And this is why the author wishes to remark in language that is plain—

"That for ways that are dark,
And for tricks that are vain,
The heathen Chinee is peculiar."

Which the same he is free to maintain, and with justice too, for he makes out a very strong case indeed against Ah Sin, who "played it that day upon William" in a way that the author despises. "The Society upon the Stanislaus" is a quaint and amusing narrative, but some of the sketches are weak and unworthy of the volume. The next piece in merit is "The Aged Stranger," wherein pathos and pleasantry are tenderly combined. It runs thus:—

"'I was with Grant'—the stranger said;
Said the farmer, 'Say no more,
But rest thee here at my cottage porch,
For thy feet are weary and sore.'
"'I was with Grant'—the stranger said;
Said the farmer, 'Nay, no more,—
I prithee sit at my frugal board,
And eat of my humble store.
"'How fares my boy,—my soldier boy
Of the old Ninth Army Corps?
I warrant he bore him gallantly
In the smoke and the battle's roar!'
"'I know him not,' said the aged man,
'And, as I remarked before,
I was with Grant—' 'Nay, nay, I know,'
Said the farmer, 'say no more.
"'He fell in battle—I see, alas!
Thou'dst smooth these tidings o'er;
Nay, speak the truth, whate'er it be,
Though it rend my bosom's core.
"'How fell he—with his face to the foe,
Upholding the flag he bore?
Oh, say not that my boy disgraced
The uniform that he wore!'
"'I cannot tell,' said the aged man,
'And should have remarked before,
I was with Grant in Illinois,
Some three years before the war.'
"Then the farmer spoke him never a word,
But beat with his fist full sore
The aged man who had worked for Grant
Some three years before the war."

Our readers will find the American humourist an entertaining and an excellent companion for a leisure hour.

"The Sacrifice of Isaac" (Longmans, Green, Reader, and Dyer) is a poem by the Rev. Thomas Tilston, who, it may be remembered, is the author of "Dramatic, Narrative, and other Poems," a work which met with considerable favour. We do not think the author will add to the reputation he has gained by the work under notice. We prefer the story as we find it in the Bible, wherein it is told briefly, completely, and poetically, making a lasting impression upon the mind. Mr. Tilston writes gracefully and apparently with ease. He does not, however, always "rise to the occasion," and he sings in nearly the same tone throughout.

A CHARACTERISTIC advertisement appears in an Irish newspaper as follows:—"Whereas Patrick Malony has fraudulently taken away several articles of wearing apparel without my knowledge, this is therefore to inform him that if he does not forthwith return the same, his name shall be made public."

A YANKEE, when asked by a European traveller if he had just crossed the Alps, replied, "Wa'al, now you call my attention to the fact, I guess I did pass risin' ground a spell ago."

PATENT TEETH ON SOFT GUMS.—Mr. WILLIAM J. WATSON, Surgeon Dentist, 16, Newhall Street, Birmingham, begs to inform the inhabitants of the Midland Counties that he is the SOLE INVENTOR and DISCOVERER of a new system of fixing PATENT TEETH on SOFT GUMS, and he being the actual Maker, is enabled to supply Teeth *at about one-third the usual charges.* Single Teeth from 3s. 6d. each; Sets from £2 10s., including all charges. Perfectly fitted at one visit. Attendance daily from nine a.m. till eight p.m. Consultation free. [164

THE GERMAN ENTRY INTO PARIS.

OUR double-page engraving shows the triumphal entry of the Germans into Paris, which took place on the 1st of March. A party of six troopers led by a young officer, Lieut. Bershardy, were the first to enter the city, doing so early in the morning. Lieut. Bershardy rode through the Place de l'Etoile, going round the Arc de Triomphe. He was soon after joined by a squadron, and other small detachments followed. The main body, however, entered in the afternoon, after a grand review held by the German Emperor in the Bois de Boulogne. They were the 6th and 11th Prussian Corps—Hartmann's Bavarians, the Prussian Guards, including the infantry, Jägers, Schützen or Rifles, Leib Regiment (or King's own), detachments of cavalry, Cuirassiers, Uhlans, Dragoons, and Hussars, Field Artillery, and Engineers of the Guard, and some of the Siege Artillery and Engineers. The correspondent of the *Times* in describing the scene says:—"The Duke of Coburg, General Blumenthal, and their respective staffs, rode in at the head of the troops, followed by a squadron of Bavarian hussars, whose bright pennons of blue and white silk, evidently brand new for the occasion, fluttered gaily in the breeze. Then came two batteries of Bavarian artillery, and then rifles and infantry. It was evident that the Bavarians were to be allowed the honours of the day. There was the "Leib Regiment," with its shattered companies only a quarter of their original strength, and their flag hanging in ribbons from the strings of a broken staff—the regiment which has seen as hard fighting as any regiment in the war, and which I have seen go into battle eight times in eleven days. There were their weather-beaten general and the officers—few of them familiar to me now, for they had lost more than the entire number with which they had originally left Bavaria. As they marched past the Arc de Triomphe the band struck up the "Wacht am Rhein," and the mob began to hiss and whistle. At the same time an officer's horse slipped and fell, and a crowd pressed round the dismounted rider. Instantly a comrade rode to his assistance; the crowd continued to hiss, and one man was ridden over, while two or three horsemen charged along the pavement. This had the effect of scattering the mob like chaff, and from that moment they looked on in profound and respectful silence. For an hour and a half, or until half-past three, did this incessant stream of Bavarians continue, with here and there an interval occupied by some general and his staff. Then came the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, with men by his side who had been with him in the hard-fought fields of Orleans, Beaugency, and Mans. There were many familiar faces. Here was Prince Luitpold and Von der Tann. Wearing the cocked hat of an admiral, rides Prince Adalbert of Prussia, and with him Prince Albrecht, of cavalry renown. But in all this brilliant array we look in vain for King or Crown Prince. There is indeed a curious mixture of simplicity and dignity in the whole proceeding. For a long time the whole of the space round the Arch was filled with soldiers waiting for their turn to march down the avenue, which was becoming pretty well packed by this time from the top to the bottom. Suddenly up rode Bismarck himself, smoking a cigar, gazed at the scene for a few moments, and turned round and rode slowly away, without going beyond the crest of the hill. At last all the Bavarians had passed, and a Prussian regiment marched down the walk on the other side of the drive; then more Prussians came, but instead of going straight down the Champs Elysées they turned down side avenues in search of quarters. I mixed with the crowd to try and gather their general impression, but their remarks were generally of a most trivial character, pointing attention rather to the size and dress of the men than to anything else. One small *gamin* remarked ostentatiously to a youthful companion, 'One of these brigands left the ranks; I at once ranged myself by his side; he instantly returned to the ranks;' and at this moment it is more than probable that a great part of the population of Paris delude themselves with the belief that the Germans are only on the Place de la Concorde now through their forbearance."

A great change has come over Paris since the entry of the Prussians on the 1st of March; and the city, instead of recovering from its hardships, is in a worse position than ever. When the real enemy marched home to Fatherland, the Communists began to rant and rave and bluster, and add to destruction of property and public confusion. They were not so anxious to fight with the Prussians, nor are they eager to contend with any enemies that fire with bullets, or they would not have dispersed so quickly before Mont Valérien during their march to Versailles. Although the noble Arc de Triomphe was not harmed by the Germans, it has been considerably damaged by the men who look upon it with pride. Had they seen the grand structure falling to pieces beneath Prussian shells, their indignation would have been great, but, at the same time, they can condescend to spoil it themselves. There are many dark days before Paris yet, and we fear much blood will be shed before there is a lasting peace.

"LITTLE words are the sweetest to hear; little charities fly farthest, and stay longest on the wing; little lakes are the stillest; little hearts are the fullest, and little farms are best tilled. Little books are the most read, and little songs are the most loved. And when nature would make anything especially rare and beautiful, she makes it little." Everybody (says *Figaro*) calls that little which he loves best.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Indisputable Remedies.—There need be no hesitation or doubt of the cooling, healing, and purifying properties of these medicaments. The Ointment stands unrivalled for the facility it displays in relieving, healing, and thoroughly curing the most inveterate cases. The Pills are the most effectual remedy ever discovered for the cure of liver complaints, diseases most disastrous in their effects, deranging all the proper functions of the organs they affect, and inducing restlessness, melancholy, weariness, inability to sleep, and pain in the side, until the whole system sinks. These wonderful Pills, if taken according to the printed directions accompanying each box, strike at the root of the malady, stimulate the stomach and liver into a healthy action, and effect a complete cure. [42

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE *Diritto* of Florence gives an account of a shocking scene at the Prince Humbert Theatre in that city. A ballet pantomime, in which an encounter takes place between brigands and soldiers, was being performed, when one of the former fell mortally wounded, a bullet having entered the forehead and penetrated the brain. The performance, at which the King was present, was immediately stopped; and shortly after a magistrate came upon the stage and took the names of all performers and supernumeraries engaged in the piece. It is thought the occurrence was not accidental. Deceased was not a regular performer but a printer engaged by the night as a supernumerary, and was only seventeen years old.

THE legitimate drama draws large audiences to the Surrey Theatre, where Mr. Dillon, during the past fortnight, has appeared in his best characters, supported by Miss Kate Savile. His *Lear* is a wonderful impersonation, and Miss Kate Savile's *Lady Macbeth* deserves the highest praise. Mr. Forrester, too, of the Surrey company, is very clever in comedy.

THE foundation stone of a new theatre has been laid in Belfast.

THE Holborn Theatre will be sold by auction in May.

THE King's Cross Theatre has been bought by a society of gentlemen who intend to make this pretty little house a model theatre, where new authors unknown or foreign *artistes* will always be able to gain a first appearance. A good professional company will be permanently engaged on the establishment.

THE overture and incidental music in Mr. Tom Taylor's version of "Joan of Arc" have been composed by Mrs. Tom Taylor, a lady well known in musical circles as an accomplished amateur.

"KAISERMARSCH," Richard Wagner's new composition in honour of the German victory, and of the revival of the Empire and of the Imperial power, has been published in Leipzig.

"DAISY FARM" will be the title of Mr. Byron's new domestic drama at the Olympic.

A DRAMATIC performance was given at the Holborn Theatre by "distinguished amateurs" on Thursday, for the benefit of the Great Northern Hospital.

THE death of Mr. J. Balsie Chatterton, the harpist to Her Majesty, is announced, at the age of sixty-seven.

THE theatre of the Celestins at Lyons has been entirely destroyed by fire. Two firemen lost their lives, and three others had to be removed to the hospital.

"PETER the Shipwright," a comic opera by Lortzing, has met with unequivocal success at the Gaiety, where it was produced on Saturday.

MISS PURDY, whose *début* is announced to take place at the Hanover-square Rooms in the first week of May, is reported to be a daughter of a gentleman in the Civil Service, and a pupil (contralto) of Mr. John Foster.

THE *Birmingham Morning News* says it is reported that the London operatic managers have formed a compact to resist the exorbitant demands of "star" vocalists. "We sincerely hope they may be successful. The 'star' system has been most pernicious in its influence upon art, always preventing impresarios paying secondary artists fair wages, and thus forbidding anything like a good *ensemble.* Fifty years ago Madame Catalini stipulated for one-half of the gross receipts of the operatic season as payment for her appearances, saying that, besides herself, three or four puppets would be quite sufficient. Last week Madame Adelina Patti made a halt on the way from St. Petersburg to London to sing in Verdi's 'Traviata,' and pocketed as her share two-thirds of the receipts of a full house. The musical world is indebted in a large degree to Sir Michael Costa for his determined opposition to this mischievous system. At the last Birmingham Musical Festival the assistance of any of the 'starlike' successors of the great Catalini was dispensed with, and yet the receipts were in excess of those of any previous musical festival."

MR. ROBERTSON'S comedy of "Birth" has been successfully produced at Wallack's Theatre, with Mr. Leslie Wallack in the character of *Jack Randall.* It is said to have all the delicacy of Mr. Robertson's previous works, together with their flimsiness of construction.

THE Royal Irish Academy has lately published a fac-simile of the "Lebor na Huidre," the great collection of Irish legends of the tenth and eleventh centuries.

MR. E. ARBER hopes to have his parallel-text edition of Bacon's essays, in four columns, ready for his series of "English Reprints," in a short time.

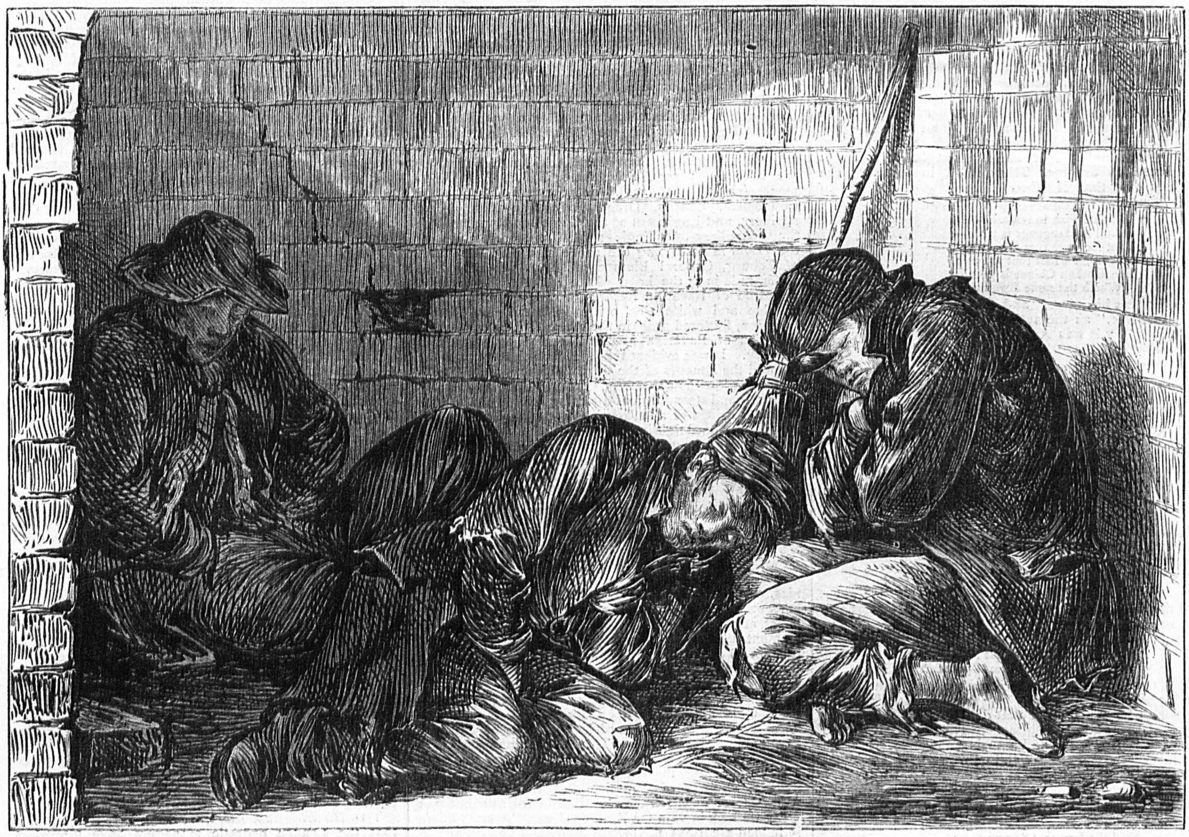
LORD HOUGHTON has presented to Her Majesty's Commissioners the words for the Italian chorale which has been composed by Chevalier Pinsuti, as an illustration of Italian mnsic, for the opening of the London International Exhibition on the 1st of May.

AN application was made on Monday to Mr. Registrar Roche to restrain several actions against Mr. J. B. Buckstone, lessee and manager of the Haymarket. In one of these a creditor had obtained a county court judgment and an order of committal. The Registrar said he could not interfere, but suggested that the receiver to the estate should be communicated with.

MR. EDWARD STIRLING'S name was accidentally omitted when the prospectus of Her Majesty's Opera at Drury Lane was published; but it is understood now that he is stage manager, appointed at the instance both of Mr. Mapleson and of Sir Michael Costa.

THE Opera Comique Theatre is announced to open on the 1st May, with the entire company of the Comédie Française, who propose to give a series of representations, with a *répertoire* embracing the principal pieces of the standard authors of the seventeenth century, as well as the more popular writers of our own time.

MEETING a negro on the road, a traveller said, "You have lost some of your friends, I see?" "Yes, massa." "Was it a near or a distant relative?" "Well, purty distant—'bout twenty-four mile."



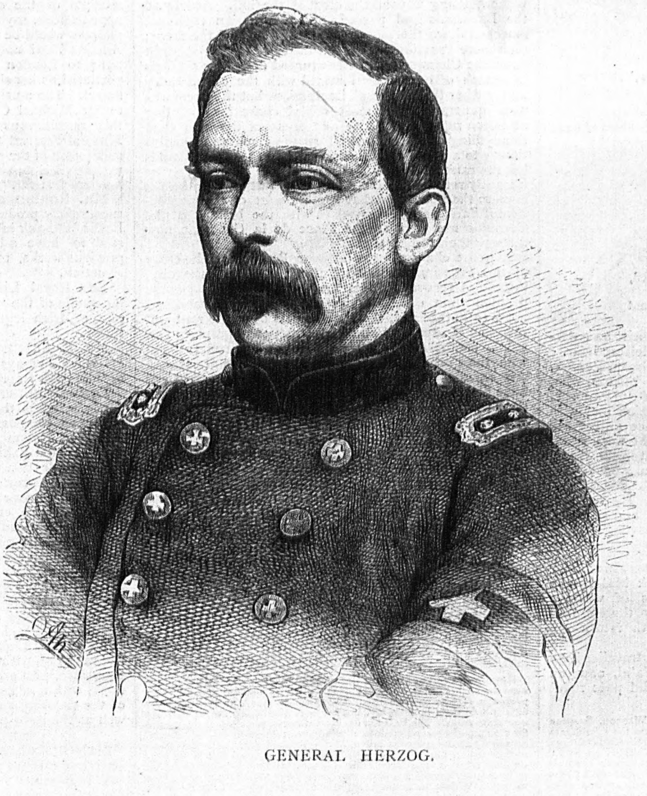
LEFT OUT OF THE CENSUS.

GENERAL HANS HERZOG OF AARAN,

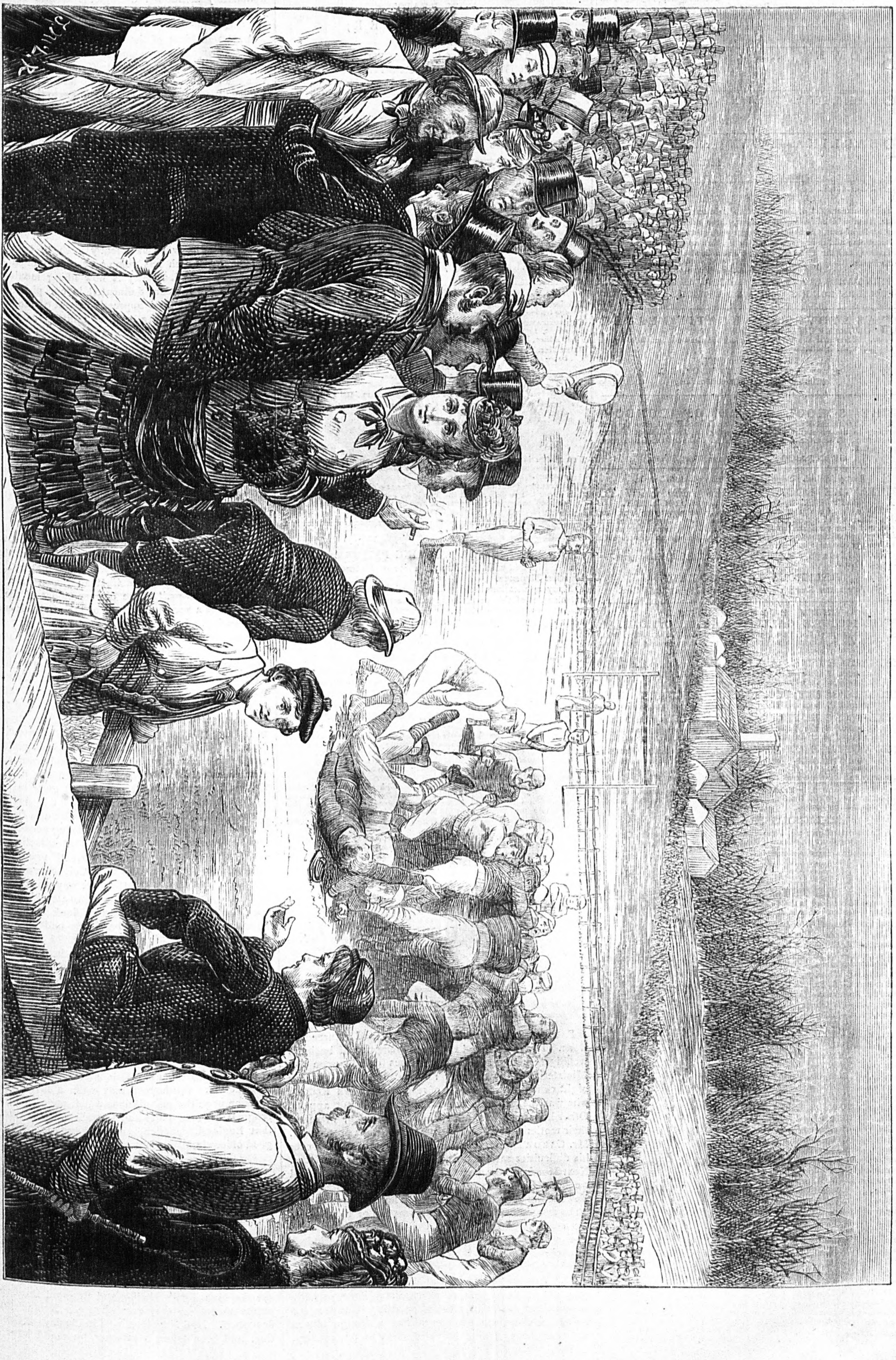
Swiss Commander in Chief.

On the first rumour of a probable rupture between France and Germany, the Swiss governing body announced to the Powers guaranteeing the Treaty of 1815 their intention in the event of a war to maintain to the best of their strength the integrity and neutrality of their country. Notwithstanding the contrary statements of the Ministries of Paris and Berlin, on 17th July last five Swiss divisions were marching towards the French and German boundaries and five others were placed at hand; the Finance Department made arrangements to raise an extraordinary sum, and the united representative body were convened. These prompt measures were in consequence of the large amount granted by the neighbouring States as military subsidies, and the massing of the French troops towards the Rhine. In a general sitting the representatives of Switzerland, by 144 voices out of 151, appointed Colonel Hans Herzog to the chief command of their army. On 21st July, together with the chief of his staff, Colonel Paravicini, he appeared before the Assembly. The men placed in the field numbered 37,000. They were extended in a cordon along the threatened boundary. All the Rhine passages in this line were studied; the plans to be adopted on the possible destruction of each bridge preconsidered; sappers were stationed at important points; mountain passes were reconnoitred; the efficiency of the railways and telegraphs for military purposes, &c.

When in August the scene of battle was removed to the Belgian frontier, the greater portion of the Swiss troops were ordered to be relieved from active duty. Their return home was carried out with speed and order. The report of the general speaks warmly of the spirit of the men and the co-operation of the staff, but at the same time comments strongly on the want of military and practical knowledge—the evil result of a long period of laxity—displayed by the militia of some of the cantons. At the same time, it insists on the necessity of thorough reform. This report caused much discussion in the representative body and in the journals, but for the time was not appreciated by the majority, being treated rather as an illusion than as the fruit of practical experience and honestly exercised judgment. On this, the general resigned, and for a while declined to withdraw his resignation. But on the 20th of January last, after having received addresses of sympathy from the officers of many of the cantons, he again resumed the chief command, and with 30,000 men proceeded to that part of the frontier where the armies of Bourbaki and Manteuffel were rapidly nearing each other. What followed is well known. 80,000 French troops passed over into Switzerland and laid down their arms. This was consequent on a convention between Herzog and General Clinchart, made on the 1st February; and by the 8th of that month not only were the French troops conveyed from the frontiers to the inner cantons, but their internment was fully completed. On the 9th Herzog sent away the greater portion of his troops, who carried with them to their homes the assurance of his satisfaction as to their behaviour, often under very untoward circumstances. The private life of Herzog has been very simple. His first knowledge of engineering was obtained in the Gymnasium of Aaran. Dwelling in one of the military centres, he was there enabled to follow his favourite inclination, the study of artillery—a study which, as a volunteer in this branch of the Wurtemburg force, and since circumstances gave him the opportunity to observe minutely the Sardinian fortifications under Charles Albert, he has been enabled to carry to perfection. After several years of service in the home militia, he was appointed chief instructor and inspector of the artillery. In every position which he has held he has evinced considerable scientific, ability, unexampled industry, and practical observation—which have been blended with true modesty. He is now about forty years of age.



GENERAL HERZOG.



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[936

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NOTICE.
THE SCHOOL BOARD OF LONDON.
The Official Records of the London School Board, from the first meeting to the present time, are appearing in THE SCHOOL BOARD CHRONICLE. The Official Minutes begin in No. 8 of the CHRONICLE, for April 8.
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WOOD ENGRAVING.—Mr. GILKS begs respectfully to announce his REMOVAL from Bedford Row to 11, KING'S ROAD, BEDFORD ROW, Gray's Inn, W.C., London. [330

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May be had at the British College of Health, Euston Road, London, and of all Booksellers. [357

H. WALKER'S QUEEN'S OWN NEEDLES.
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THE London Publishing Office of this Paper is at 102, Fleet-street, where the trade can now be supplied early on Friday mornings.

COMMUNICATIONS for the Publisher should be addressed to 102, Fleet-street, London, E.C. All letters for the Editor must be addressed "Editor, ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, 72, Turnmill-street, London, E.C."

FROM March 18 until July 1 the rate of charges for Advertisements will be:—
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THE Paper will be delivered to the Public by any News-agent in London or the Country, at 13s. a year; or free by post from London for 15s., pre-paid.

NOTICES.

THE ROYAL WEDDING PICTURE

Can still be had with the Paper. Price of Picture and Paper together Sixpence.

Many applications having been made from the country for extra copies of this work for framing, arrangements have been made for posting the Plates carefully rolled on wood (to prevent creasing), on receipt of Sixpence in postage stamps.

PORTRAITS OF THE PRINCESS LOUISE AND THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

A few copies of our Tinted Lithographic Supplement, issued in March, can still be had on application to the Publisher, price Sixpence, including an ordinary number of the Paper.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE TO OUR NEW SERIES.

We have already shown the public that an illustrated newspaper can be produced for threepence. The encouragement which we have received induces us to go a step further. We mean to prove that an illustrated paper *equal to the best pictorial journals of the day* can be produced for THREEPENCE. The present number may be taken as an earnest of our sincerity.

We will share the profits of our undertaking with our patrons. A large increase of circulation shall be continually met by an increased expenditure in the production of our pictures. Acting upon this principle we believe that in a few months, the ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER will be the most popular work of its kind ever produced.

These are bold words. We shall act up to them; and as we merit public favour, we trust the measure of our deserts may be meted out to us. With which hope in the future, we combine our very hearty thanks for kindly consideration and support in the past.

March 18, 1871.

THE Illustrated NEWSPAPER

LONDON, APRIL 22, 1871.

PARLIAMENT has had its holiday and returned to work. It was expected that the resumption of business would be inaugurated by a serious debate upon the Ministerial plans of army reform. But when Monday night came, with its string of resolutions, Lord ELCHO, who was the author of several notices, did not appear. Other hon. members, after a brief discussion, withdrew their motions, and the Government schemes progressed. Mr. CARDWELL secured his financial votes and got over his difficulties satisfactorily, if not with flying colours. Next Monday, however, the debate will be resumed, and we hope Lord GARLIES will persevere in forcing his views of the organisation scheme. The Government plan lacks completeness. The amalgamation of the militia, for certain purposes, with the line is not enough. The volunteers and yeomanry should be included. The militia should be the nursery for the army, and with the Volunteer Service should constitute our reserve force. Any plan which does not contemplate the existence of 300,000 troops as an auxiliary force, properly trained and ready in case of invasion, with 100,000 trained soldiers available for aiding a foreign ally in any emergency, cannot be satisfactory to the country. This should be kept well to the front as the main idea of our military reformation. We like the Government plan of camps for continuous training. This, we are sure, will be popular with the volunteers, who were fairly and honourably mentioned during the debate of Monday night.

A SAD incident of the debate on Monday night was Mr. CARDWELL'S announcement of the death of his colleague, the Judge-Advocate-General. Mr. DAVISON was the member for Durham. He had only been in the House about two years. His promotion to the honourable distinction of Judge-Advocate was made three months ago. Mr. DAVISON died suddenly while on a visit to a friend. He was an able lawyer, and would have been a useful man to the Government. Mr. CARDWELL'S tribute to his friend and colleague was well deserved.

OUR illustration of the Prussian entry into Paris may be regarded as somewhat late in the day; but it is a carefully executed work. It is the result of painstaking drawing and engraving, and but for recent events might be accepted now as sufficiently fresh to be exciting. The change which has come over the Champs Elysées since the Prussian entry is now filling men's minds, although the incident delineated in our picture is the most picturesque and impressive event of the late war. The district is now a sort of military camp of the insurgent National Guards, and many of the houses in the neighbourhood of the Arc de Triomphe are damaged by the shells of the Versailles army. It is dangerous to pass the roadway near the arch. A few days ago the "loyal" shells struck the grand memento of French glories. The Germans spared this quarter of the capital from hostile shells; but the then defenders of Paris are now subjecting the city to a storm of iron hail. If Paris regained, during the German siege, some of the laurels lost in the early days of the war, she is now trailing them in the gutter. Nothing could be more wanton, cruel, and villanous than the insurrection; nothing more weak and cowardly than M. THIERS' treatment of the rebels.

THE news from Paris and Versailles gives varying accounts of successes and defeats of the contending parties. M. THIERS has published a despatch, in which he describes the taking of Château Becon as a "brilliant feat of arms." The correspondent of the *Daily News* gives a succinct account of the affair. It occurred on Tuesday. Large defensive works had been carried out at Asnières. The Generals of the Commune believed the position safe from any attack. Barricades and earthworks had been thrown up and well armed. The Colombes road was protected by a barricade of paving stones, covered with two metres of earth. A trench, 800 metres long, united the principal posts of the insurgents. Seven armour-plated locomotives were ready along the railway for the defence of the National Guards. Having no cavalry, the insurgents were unable to make a reconnaissance, and were unaware that the Versailles troops had armed the Redoubt of Gennevilliers, and placed heavy naval guns in position at Colombes. When the first shells fell in Asnières on Tuesday from Courbevoie upon the Château Becon, the National Guards took little notice, being accustomed to, and sheltered against, a fire from that direction. Suddenly a tremendous fire was opened upon them in front and on the right flank from Colombes and Gennevilliers. The National Guards gave way, and took refuge in the trenches. At this moment two attacking columns took the insurgents in front and flank. The mitrailleuses which guarded the barricade had only time to fire one volley. The insurgents defended the station for a short time, but the cross fire was so heavy that in less than an hour they were driven across the Seine. Reinforcements were sent for by Dombrowski, and at nine o'clock the insurgents returned to the attack. The Versailles troops repulsed the National Guards, with great loss. Eye-witnesses state that Dombrowski led a desperate assault in person. At four o'clock all was over at Neuilly. The insurgents were forced to retreat to the Porte Maillot. Many of them were drowned, the bridge of boats having broken. This is the chief event of the insurrection. We hope it may make a favourable impression upon the negotiations which are said to be in progress between Paris and Versailles. It is rumoured that England, America, and Italy are exercising their good offices in favour of peace.

AMATEUR THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES BY FRENCH PRISONERS.—There is no similarity between war present and past. Men die in heaps as of yore, and wives become widows thereby. The purpose may be the same—

> —"The good old rule, the simple plan,
> That he shall take who has the power,
> And he shall keep who can"—

but it is widely different in other respects. Prisoners are not loaded with chains, and dragged through the public streets, as they were when the Roman Empire flourished. Had Napoleon lived in the days of Constantine, and been taken a prisoner, he would have been chained and drawn in a car with his wife and son to be scoffed at by the enemy. But this is not so now. A magnificent residence was provided for the fallen Emperor, where he might smoke in quiet, not finally to be executed, but to be released, and enabled to visit his wife in a country where all men are safe. What has become of the French prisoners—the men who 'allowed' themselves to be taken in multitudes? Have they been shot as enemies? No; nor as cowards either. Many of them are at Leipzig, where they have been fraternising like their fellow citizens of Paris. The Prussians have behaved very kindly to their French captives, allowing them and helping them to organise amateur theatrical representations (see front page), which have been attended by audiences who have heard, appreciated, and applauded, whilst the Prussian journals have complimented the players for their histrionic talent. This does not seem like a beginning of that bitter enmity that is to last between the two nations till the day of doom. It indicates that men now are *not* as savage as they used to be. Kindness to an enemy, consideration to a fallen foe, would have been looked upon as an absurdity in days gone by.

UNNUMBERED.

LEFT out of the census! The enumerator could not be expected to get his papers filled up under the Dry Arches. It would be no use delivering them at doorsteps, or on the flags of Covent Garden. How many be they who sleep in the streets? Some thousands. The Government has a clue to the number, and an approximate estimate of the wanderers will be made. Our picture is no imaginary sketch. The police could show you the models themselves. Even the occupants of gaols and workhouses hold a more dignified position than these waifs and strays. Prisoners and paupers are duly counted. Their names and ages and strange, eventful histories come within the marvellous record of the nation's progress. But these street Arabs in our picture, they are left out, unregarded, unnumbered, lost to all recognition except that of the policeman, who drives them from street to street, from doorstep to doorstep. Theirs is a sad, sad story, the sweepers and beggars who lie out in the streets. There are no more wretched scenes in the world than the streets of London afford "after dark." Now that the weather is becoming warmer, "nobody's children" will have a better time of it. They will retire under the trees in the parks and make jokes about "four-posters with hangings." Despite their poverty they do sleep sometimes, these ragged and hungry castaways, as soundly as the two more prominent figures in our picture are represented sleeping on the night when they were "left out of the census."

A GHOST STORY.—One of the most remarkable stories recently told appears in Lord Brougham's autobiography, which has been issued by Messrs. Blackwood:—"A most remarkable thing happened to me—so remarkable that I must tell the story from the beginning. After I left the High School I went with G——, my most intimate friend, to attend the classes in the university. There was no divinity class, but we frequently in our walks discussed and speculated upon many grave subjects—among others, on the immortality of the soul, and on a future state. This question, and the possibility, I will not say of ghosts walking, but of the dead appearing to the living, were subjects of much speculation; and we actually committed the folly of drawing up an agreement, written with our blood, to the effect that whichever of us died first should appear to the other, and thus solve any doubts we had entertained of the 'life after death.' After we had finished our classes at the college, G—— went to India, having got an appointment there in the civil service. He seldom wrote to me, and after the lapse of a few years I had almost forgotten him; moreover, his family having little connection with Edinburgh, I seldom saw or heard anything of them, or of him through them, so that all the old schoolboy intimacy had died out, and I had nearly forgotten his existence. I had taken, as I have said, a warm bath; and while lying in it and enjoying the comfort of the heat after the late freezing I had undergone, I turned my head round, looking towards the chair on which I had deposited my clothes, as I was about to get out of the bath. On the chair sat G——, looking calmly at me. How I got out of the bath I know not, but on recovering my senses I found myself sprawling on the floor. The apparition, or whatever it was that had taken the likeness of G——, had disappeared. This vision produced such a shock that I had no inclination to talk about it, or to speak about it even to Stuart; but the impression it made upon me was too vivid to be easily forgotten, and so strongly was I affected by it that I have here written down the whole history with the date, December 19, and all the particulars, as they are now fresh before me. No doubt I had fallen asleep, and that the appearance presented so distinctly to my eyes was a dream I cannot for a moment doubt; yet for years I had had no communication with G——, nor had there been anything to recall him to my recollection. Nothing had taken place during our Swedish travels either connected with G—— or with India, or with anything relating to him or to any member of his family. I recollected quickly enough our old discussion, and the bargain we had made. I could not discharge from my mind the impression that G—— must have died, and that his appearance to me was to be received by me as a proof of a future state." This was on December 19, 1799. In October, 1862, Lord Brougham added as a postscript:—"I have just been copying out from my journal the account of this strange dream. *Certissima mortis imago!* And now to finish the story, begun about sixty years since. Soon after my return to Edinburgh there arrived a letter from India, announcing G——'s death, and stating that he had died on December 19!"

THE SUN DIAL.

'Tis an old dial, dark with many a stain;
In summer crowned with drifting orchard bloom,
Tricked in the Autumn with the yellow rain,
And white in winter like a marble tomb;

And round about its grey, time-eaten brow
Lean letters speak—a worn and shattered row:
"I am a Shade: a Shadowe too arte thou:
I marke the time: saye Gossip, dost thou soe?"

The tardy shade slid forward to the noon;
There came a dainty lady to the place,
Smelling a flower, humming a quiet tune,
Smoothing the wilful waving of her lace.

She leaned upon the slab a little space,
Then drew a jewelled pencil from her zone,
Scribbled a something with a frolic face,
Folded, inscribed, and niched it in the stone.

The shade slipped on, no swifter than the snail;
There came a second lady to the place,
Dove-eyed, dove-robed, and something wan and pale—
An inner beauty shining from her face,

All the mute loveliness of lonely love:
She, straying in the alleys with her book,
Herrick or Herbert, watched the circling dove,
And spied the tiny letter in the nook.

Then, like to one who confirmation finds
Of some dread secret half accounted true,
Who knows what hands and hearts the letter binds,
And argues loving commerce 'twixt the two,

She bent her fair young forehead on the stone:
The dark shade gloomed an instant on her head;
And 'twixt her taper fingers pearled and shone
The single tear that tear-worn eyes will shed.

Shade slipped onward to the falling gloom;
There came a soldier gallant in her stead,
Swinging a beaver with a swaling plume,
A ribboned love-lock rippling from his head;

Blue-eyed, frank-faced, with clear and open brow,
Scar-seamed a little, as the women love;
So kindly fronted that you marvelled how
The frequent sword-hilt had so frayed his glove;

Who switched at Psyche plunging in the sun;
Uncrowned three lilies with a backward sweep;
And standing somewhat widely, like to one
More used to "Boot and Saddle" than to creep

As courtiers do, yet gentleman withal,
Took out the note, held it as one who feared
The fragile thing he held would slip and fall;
Read and reread, pulling his tawny beard;

Kissed it, I think, and hid it in his vest;
Laughed softly in a flattered, happy way,
Shifted the broidered baldrick on his breast,
And sauntered past, singing a roundelay.

* * * * * *

The shade crept forward through the dying glow;
There came no more nor dame nor cavalier;
But for a little time the brass will show
A small ray spot—the record of a tear.

IN one of the courts a few days since a man was testifying regarding his connection with a case where offers had been made to him to club a man, but he declined the job. With great solemnity the counsel asked, as if anticipating a high moral reason for his refusal, why the witness did not commit the assault. "Well, sir," was the candid reply, "I am a little lame, and I was afraid the police would catch me."

AN EPICURE.—An American paper observes:—"Perhaps there never was a greater epicure in private life than one Mr. Rolgtone, of London, who in ten years literally ate up a fortune of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling. He not only traversed all Europe himself for the sole purpose of gratifying his appetite, but he had agents in China, Mexico, and Canada to supply him with the rarest delicacies. A single dish sometimes cost him fifty pounds sterling. Finally his fortune was reduced to a single guinea. With this he bought a woodcock, which he had served up in the highest style of culinary art. After resting two hours he jumped into the Thames from Westminster Bridge."

BEING DROWNED.—Some extraordinary mental phenomena occur in drowning. As soon as respiration is suspended by the indrawing of water into the lungs, consciousness is immediately extinguished. From all that can be gathered in regard to the action of the heart, that organ probably acts, but feebly, a considerable time after the function of respiration is suspended. By its muscular force arterial blood is driven onwardly to the head faster than the veins bring it back, and consequently the mind is plunged, as it were, into profound sleep; for the loss of consciousness results from a sudden apoplexy induced by an extra accumulation of blood in the delicate texture of the brain. When the pulsations of the heart stop, then the tension of the muscles relax; and if no efforts at resuscitation are made, vital heat diminishes gradually, and the next change is an expansion of compressed gases in cavities of the body, due to the first processes of chemical decomposition. If the body, however, is recovered immediately, even though respiration and the circulation are quiescent, it is possible to re-establish the movement of the blood by artificial warmth, friction, and artificial inflation of the lungs, vigilantly continued for a long while. The trial is not always successful, but so encouraging that the prospect demands the utmost perseverance. With the revived action of the heart, the moment the lungs begin to take in oxygen from the air forced into them life begins to return. So it is admitted by physiological philosophers that the soul is won back, if it had gone, in the act of restoration; or else it is morally certain its departure at death is a gradual process, which may be interrupted, and it reimprisoned in the brain again by human effort and skill.

A HAPLESS New York infant is looded down with the names of "Washington-Unser-Fritz-Wilhelm-Carl-Bismarck-Moltke-Manteuffel-Grant-Sherman Sheridan Tomkins."—*Boston Post.*

LITERATURE AND ART.

GEORGE ELIOT is to contribute a dramatic sketch to the forthcoming number of *Macmillan's Magazine.*

The Taxpayer, a monthly review, will appear on the 1st of May.

A SANDWICH ISLAND missionary has translated Poe's "Raven" into the Hawaiian language.

THE *Mai-nichi Slun-bun* is the title of a native Japanese newspaper recently started. "Its mere contemplation," says the *Standard*, "would almost drive an English master printer to commit suicide; yet, taking into consideration the fact that the Japanese have had no experience in the matter, and that it is, so to speak, a first attempt, it is a very creditable affair. The contents of the first number are of a very varied complexion. There are advertisements in plenty, notices of ships sailing, a list of the mercantile marine in port, the men-of-war, and a price current of all staple articles."

THE sale of the late Sir George Hayter's pictures by Messrs. Christie and Manson took place at their gallery on Thursday. The *Daily News* says Sir George will probably be best remembered by his large picture of the old House of Commons, which was entitled "The Reformed Parliament," when engraved, and is really a valuable historical work of the time. The very clever portraits painted for this picture, which included almost every member of the House, present a curious sort of political limbo where we may see many of the great departed in their habits as they lived, and some few there young and full of political fire, who now move amongst us as shadowy old men. Here is Lord John Russell, M.P. for Devonshire, with arms folded, in his olive-brown coat and velvet collar, close to Daniel O'Connell (Dublin), wearing his hat, and looking wonderfully clever and audacious with his large, loose, black stock and dirty tumbled shirt-collar, evidently a most perfect likeness. Here are Sir Robert Peel and Sir J. Graham, in their prime, with George Grote (London), T. B. Macaulay (Leeds), a massive, heavy-looking head of forty years, Thomas Attwood, of trades union celebrity, and Daniel Whittle Harvey, Viscount Mahon (Hertford), Viscount Melbourne, Lord Brudenell (Northamptonshire), a curled darling of his day, and afterwards to distinguish himself as Lord Cardigan in the famous Balaclava charge. To look at this fair Adonis, no one would take him for the man who would leap his horse into a battery of artillery. Here are those indispensables of the House, too, Joseph Hume (Middlesex) and Ralph Bernal (Rochester), so long Chairman of Ways and Means, and, with all his work, the first great collector of objects of art since Horace Walpole. Sir George painted several important pictures of great Court ceremonials, such as the Coronation of Queen Victoria, the Marriage of the Queen, and the Christening of the Prince of Wales.

THE *Birmingham Post* says that a gentleman of that town, desirous of promoting the intellectual culture and enjoyment of the inhabitants, has given a sum of £3,000 as a nucleus of a fund for investment for the purchase of pictures to be publicly exhibited in Birmingham. A trust has been created, the details of which will be made known immediately.

FRENCH literature is busy with the events and consequences of the late war. Amongst recent publications are:—"Le Général Trochu et la Défense de Paris," in which the author explains why General Trochu was unable to break through the Prussian lines of investment; "Bases d'un Projet de Réorganisation d'une Armée Nationale," by General Faidherbe—a very interesting *brochure*, published at Lille, in which the gallant General suggests obligatory military service for all Frenchmen from the age of twenty to thirty, or even thirty-five, which would give a million of men under arms; a *brochure* by M. Stévenart, "La Liquidation de la Dette de Guerre," on the danger incurred by France in the disunion of the different parties, and its influence on the credit of the country; a short "Appel au Bon Sens Politique des Français," by M. Latrobe; and a volume of "Lettres d'un Intercepté," by M. Armand de Pontmartin, on the ruinous effects of M. Gambetta's Dictatorship after the fall of Metz.

A LEAVENWORTH editor, in quest of special attractions for his paper, says:—"What we want for this column is personalities as mean as possible. Expense of lawsuits to be defrayed by the writer—funeral expenses by us."

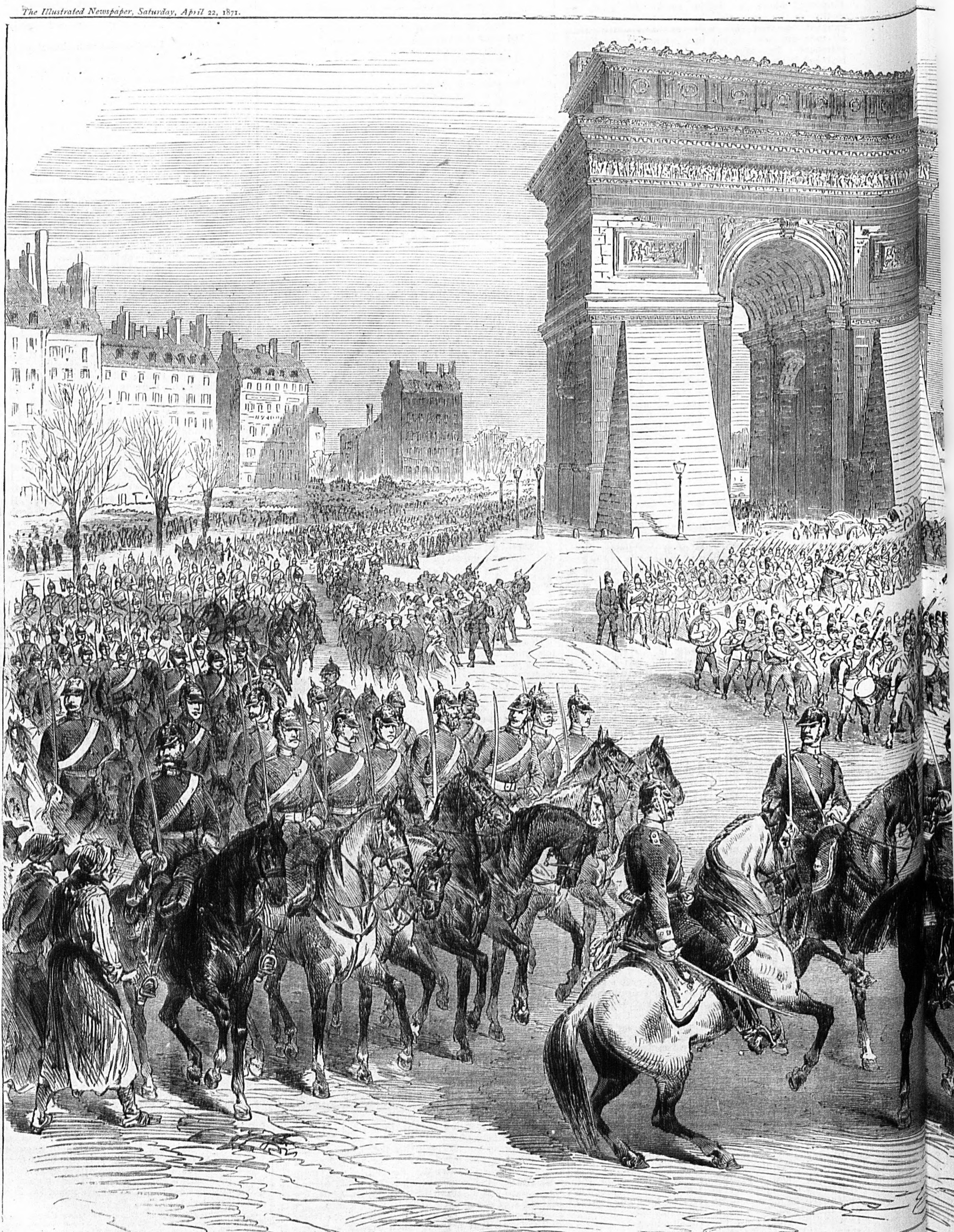
"YOU haven't got such a thing as a pair of old trousers, have you?" "No, my man," said the merchant; "I don't keep my wardrobe in my counting-house." "Where do you live?" rejoined Pat, "and I'll call in the morning for the ould pair you've got on."

"SIR," said an astonished landlady to a traveller who had just sent his cup forward for the seventh time, "you must be very fond of coffee." "Yes, madam, I am," he replied, "or I should never drink so much water to get a little."

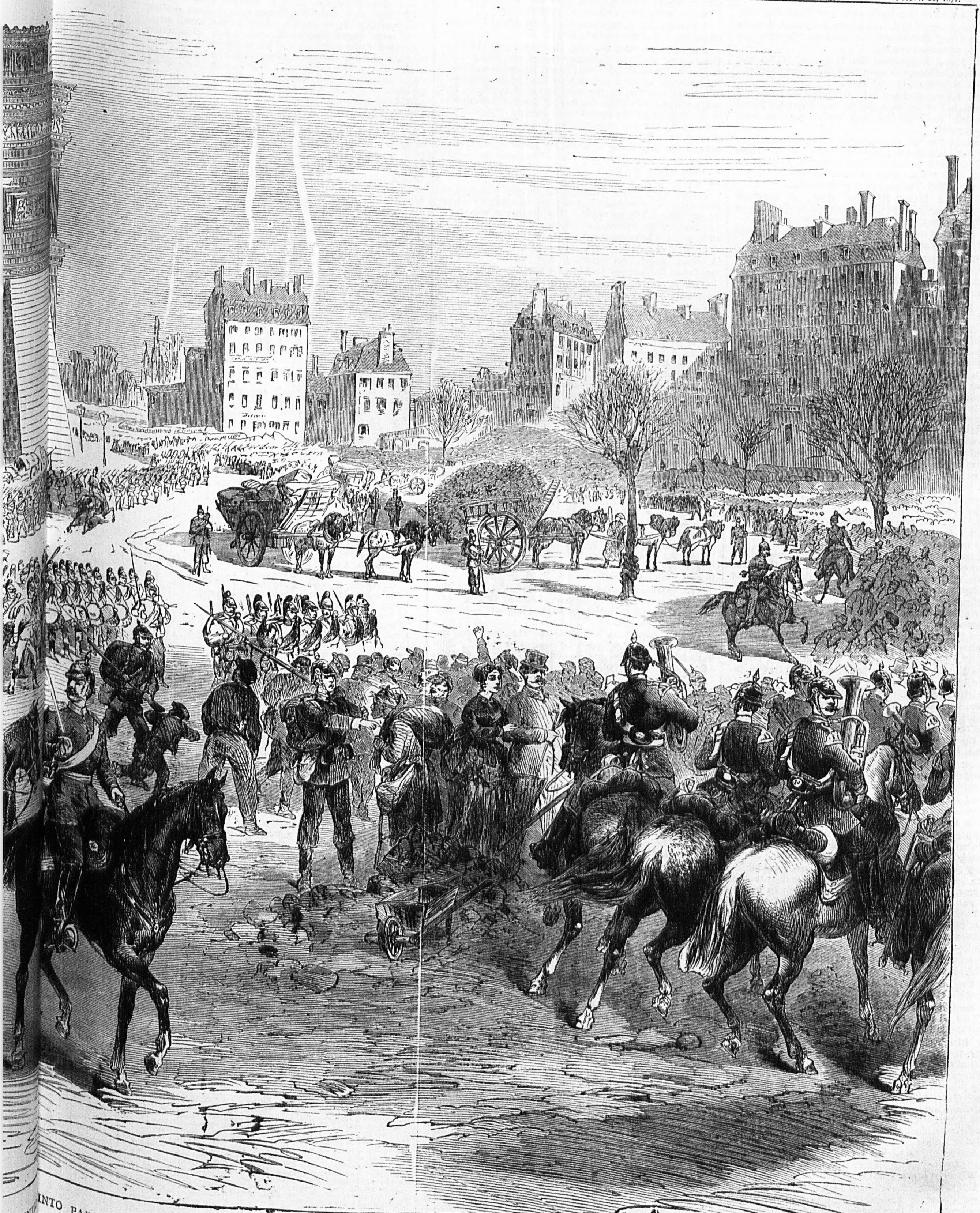
AT a wedding ceremony in Newport, Kentucky, which took place at mid-day, the church had been darkened to render the scene more impressive. The organ began to roll forth the wedding march just as the happy couple started for the altar. At that moment the sexton attempted to turn on the gas more fully, but in his excitement he turned it the wrong way, and in an instant the church was in total darkness. Happily a gentleman who stood near a window pulled down a blind from the top, and the bright sunlight streamed in upon the bridal party, producing a beautiful and almost magical effect, and changing what might have been deemed an ill omen into a happy one.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.—Old knives cleaned constantly with this preparation bear a brilliancy of polish equal to new cutlery. Can be used with any kind of knife-board or knife-cleaning machine. Retail packets 3d. each, and tins 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each. Wholesale, Oakey and Sons, Wellington Emery and Black Lead Mills, Blackfriars, London.

SILVER, ELECTRO PLATE, &C., TO CLEAN AND PRESERVE.—*Oakey's Non-Mercurial Silversmiths' Soap* is guaranteed to be free from mercury or any other injurious ingredients too often used in the manufacture of plate powder. Tablets 6d. each, by all grocers, ironmongers, brushmakers, chemists, &c. Wholesale, Oakey and Sons, Wellington Emery and Black Lead Mills, Blackfriars, London. 1309



THE GERMAN ENT INTO



AN ENT INTO PARIS.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Letters from Rome state that the usual grand Holy Week services will not be held this year.

Shocks of earthquake have been felt in Shetland.

Turkey has adopted the chassepot.

A new American ship has been named *Jean Ingelow*.

The March return of diseased foreign animals brought to ports in Great Britain exhibits a considerable increase over recent previous returns.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Christian will open the London International Exhibition in state on the 1st May.

At the Easter pleasure fair at Derby, on Friday, a swing boat full of children fell to the ground. There were happily no lives lost, but twelve persons were seriously injured.

The tenantry on the estates of the Duke of Roxburghe recently entertained his Grace at dinner in the Town Hall, Kelso, and presented him with his portrait as a mark of their "high admiration of his character, not only as a landlord, but as a peer of the realm."

Sir Robert Jacob Buxton, Bart., of Shadwell Court, near Thetford, has been returned to Parliament for Norfolk in the Conservative interest.

It is purposed to expend £150,000 upon the improvement of Billingsgate Market.

About 200 men are ordered to be discharged from Sheerness Dockyard.

Seven hundred West Virginians have started to found a new empire in South-West Kansas.

The postal-card system is to be introduced in Canada.

The *Levant Herald* states that, whilst engaged on a piece of ground at Stamboul, a Kurdish labourer recently came upon a treasure trove consisting of 1,000 old Austrian ducats in a copper vase.

With reference to the statement of certain defendants at Bow-street, that Jews practise gaming with dice during the Passover, the Chief Rabbi asks the *Times* to state that, according to the Jewish law, gambling is not only regarded as a gross desecration of the festival, but is strictly prohibited at all times.

The exportation of oysters for seed to England is a new feature in the American oyster trade.

The monster cannon "La Valérie," an engraving of which we have given in a previous number, is now on view in the park of Berlin.

We regret to hear of the sudden death of the Right Hon. John Robert Davison, Judge-Advocate-General, and M.P. for the city of Durham. Mr. Davison, who was in his forty-fifth year, was found dead in bed on Sunday morning.

The people's park at Ormean, Belfast, which has been purchased by the corporation of the town from the Marquis of Donegall, was inaugurated by the mayor and corporation on Saturday.

The salmon fishings in the Tweed at present are, and have been almost since the opening of the season in February last, very unproductive.

Lord Plunket died at one of his seats in Ireland on Sunday. He was in his seventy-seventh year.

Sir W. Tite, the member for Bath, has so far recovered his health that he hopes at once to resume his parliamentary duties.

The Royal Horticultural Society have offered a series of prizes for collections of economic entomology.

John May, a man who had attained 102 years of age, died in the West of England on Sunday.

M. Edmond About has been appointed French Minister Plenipotentiary to Lisbon.

According to the *Temps*, Prince Bismarck has declared that Germany will intervene in Paris should the insurrection triumph.

The *Law Times* believes "the time is not far off when silk gowns and coifs will disappear, and all advocates stand on an equal footing."

The Royal Society has decided to apply the sum of £1,500 recently bequeathed by Benjamin Oliverson to the purchase of a large astronomical telescope.

John Foote, a carpenter at Drury-lane, was knocked down a few days ago by an unhinged glass door that fell upon him. He declared himself unhurt on rising, but blood was seen coming through his waistcoat, when he pulled out a piece of glass a quarter of an inch wide and six inches in length and died in half an hour.

Princess Beatrice reached her fourteenth birthday on Friday.

Father Ignatius (Mr. Lyne) now describes himself as "Monk of Llanthony Abbey."

In the late uncontested West Norfolk election, Mr. Bentinck's expenses were £1,250.

At weddings in New York it is becoming "fashionable" for all the gentlemen present to kiss the bride; and all the ladies to kiss the bridegroom.

At Birmingham, on Saturday, Messrs. Dixon and Muntz, the borough members, in reply to deputations, promised to present to Parliament petitions for amending the Vagrancy Act, but declined to commit themselves to any promise in reference to the Trades Unions Bill, though objecting generally to class legislation.

The sum offered by Mr. Roe for the restoration of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, the building of a Synod House, &c., will not, it is said, be much short of £100,000.

A great fire broke out on Saturday night at Burt's large printing office, Fleet-street, and an immense quantity of valuable plant was destroyed.

"Lord Lorne Shirts" have appeared in New York.

The Count of Flanders, President of the Belgian Commission, with the Countess, will be among the Royal personages attending the opening of the London International Exhibition.

The *Indépendance Belge* reports the death of M. Henri Rochefort's father, at the age of eighty-one.

The new German Imperial eagle will be represented with only one head and spread wings, wearing on the place of the breast the Prussian Eagle, which again will wear in the same spot the Hohenzollern eagle; the notion being, it would seem, that the three eagles will form a concise compendium of German history.

A Vienna telegram announces the death of Professor Oppolzer, the celebrated physician.

The *Birmingham Gazette* states that the Duke of Genoa and suite on Saturday visited the small arms factory at Small Heath. His Royal Highness exhibited the greatest interest in watching the various processes which are essential to the completion of a rifle. The party afterwards visited the Earl of Dudley's ironworks at Dudley, where the operation of casting "pigs" was witnessed. In the evening his Royal Highness and attendants left Birmingham for Manchester, not, however, before expressing to Chevalier Paraviso, the Italian consul in Birmingham, his cordial recognition of the courtesy which had everywhere been shown him, and his delight with all he had seen.

It appears, from a parliamentary return just issued, that 24,698 men enlisted last year in the army, of whom 14,927 were finally accepted. The number of volunteers enrolled for the militia was 16,969, and the number of militiamen who volunteered for the regular army, 4,733.

It was reported at a meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, on Saturday, that 607 new cases of small-pox had occurred within the past fortnight.

The *Bolton Chronicle* records an extraordinary presentation. Two attendants on the lunatics in the Bolton workhouse being about to leave that establishment, the patients presented them respectively with a writing desk and a Bible. The report states that 150 insane people were present on the occasion.

The demonstration in Hyde Park, on Sunday afternoon, by Red Republicans, was in every respect a complete failure.

The Birmingham papers report that Mr. Bright is recovering from an attack of erysipelas.

Mr. Goschen's Local Taxation Bill was condemned by the Nottinghamshire Chamber of Agriculture, on Saturday, as "fallacious and unjust," and it was voted that personal property should share with land and houses the weight of local burdens.

The London correspondent of the *Dundee Courier* gives currency to a rumour that the Marquis of Bute has lately presented the Pope with £25,000.

A correspondent informs the *Daily News* that in consequence of the great annoyance the ex-Emperor Napoleon sustains from Cockney curiosity, he has determined to leave Chiselhurst—strict solitude being recommended for the benefit of his health—and is in treaty for renting Mulgrave Castle, near Whitby, Yorkshire, the seat of the Marquis of Normanby, who is going to Queensland.

The *Standard* says that Mr. Reed, the late Chief Constructor of the British navy, has just received and accepted an official invitation to visit the dockyards and arsenals of Russia.

Three ships have arrived in the Thames during the past ten days with cases of scurvy on board. The Board of Trade have ordered official inquiries as to two of these vessels. The third belongs to Portugal.

On Tuesday an American vessel sailed from the Thames with 700 tons of cartridges, and 1,000 cases of Chassepots, Sniders, revolvers, &c., for Havre, for the use of the Republican Government of France.

The *Dundee Advertiser* has received intelligence of the success of the Dundee vessels at the spring seal fishing; the highest catch of one ship was 18,000 seals.

A man named Saunders has been committed to prison for a month for having personated a voter at Coventry municipal elections.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg is reported to be ill with typhus fever at Gotha.

A shock of earthquake was felt along the coast of the Firth of Clyde, and at Garloch Head and Holy Loch, on Saturday.

The *Glasgow Star* says that the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, "with his wonted kindliness towards the Episcopal Church in Scotland," has contributed a subscription of £5 towards the erection of the new Episcopal Church on the South Side, Glasgow.

H.M.S. *Galatea*, Captain the Duke of Edinburgh, arrived at Montevideo on the 12th ult.

The Versailles Government has refused to exchange Blanqui for the Archbishop of Paris.

A movement is said to be on foot in Corsica for annexation to Italy.

A widower advertises that he will marry any young, amiable, beautiful, and accomplished young lady, who will take care of his house, keep his children clean, and let him alone!

The night editor of a daily paper wrote this headline to one of his cable despatches: "The British Lion shaking his Mane." He was unable to eat his breakfast next morning when he found the printer's version of the matter staring him in the face thus: "The British Lion skating in Maine."

As Ketch.—We are requested to contradict the announcement of Mr. Ayrton's appointment to the Hanging Committee of the International. Mr. A. very properly despises the hanging of—pictures; hanging the artists and architects would be more in his *line*.—*Knight Errant*.

"I have one more word to say, before I close, of the Pain Killer—a most valuable medicine. I have travelled a good deal since I have been in Kansas, and never without taking a supply of it with me. I used it freely in my practice for cholera in 1849 and in 1855, and with better success than any other medicine.
"A. Hunting, M.D.,
"*Manhattan, Kan., April*, 1866.—To Perry Davis & Son."

THE INTERNATIONAL FOOT-BALL MATCH.

On Monday, the 27th ult., the first International match between England and Scotland, according to Rugby rules, was played at Edinburgh. We give an illustration of the event in this week's number. For some time past the announcements relative to the contemplated visit of twenty English players, selected from the most skilful exponents of the Rugby game, to contend against an equal number of Scotch adepts at the same rules, have been eagerly scanned, and much satisfaction expressed at the ratification of the preliminary overtures of those who had the management of the undertaking on behalf of the two countries. The contest came off on the Academy Cricket Ground, Raxburn-place, in the presence of a large and fashionable attendance, to the number of more than 2,000. The game commenced at a quarter past three o'clock, when the Captain of the Scotch twenty kicked off, one hour and forty minutes forming the duration of the game, subdivided into two periods of fifty minutes. During the first half of the game there was no great advantage gained by either side. The game showed increased spirit after a change of ends, Cross making a fine run for Scotland. The Scotch succeeded in driving their opponents back, and, after a heavy maul, a somewhat doubtful touch was obtained for Scotland. The Englishmen, bent on recovering their losses, worked with great spirit. After several unsuccessful attempts, the English at last got in, thanks to the play of R. H. Birkett; but the try was one of great difficulty, and proved a failure. Again the Southerners strove hard, but the match ended in favour of Scotland, by one goal and one try to one try. For Scotland, Cross was throughout conspicuous; while J. F. Green, J. E. Bentley, and F. Tobin rendered the English great service as half-backs. Stokes also played well.

The English Twenty.

A. Lyon, Liverpool,
A. G. Guillemard, West Kent, } Backs
Osborne, Manchester,
F. Tobin, Liverpool,
Bentley, Gipsies, } Half-backs
J. F. Green, West Kent,
W. Maclaren, Manchester—Three-quarter Back
F. Stokes, Blackheath (captain)
C. A. Crompton, Blackheath
C. W. Sherrard, Blackheath
A. S. Gibson, Manchester
H. J. C. Turner, Manchester
J. H. Luscombe, Gipsies
D. P. Turner, Richmond
J. H. Clayton, Liverpool
A. Davenport, Ravenscourt Park
J. M. Dugdale, Ravenscourt Park
A. H. G. Hamersley, Marlborough Nomads
B. H. Burns, Blackheath
R. H. Birkett, Clapham Rovers.

The Scotch Twenty.

T. Chalmers, Glasgow Academicals,
W. Brown, Glasgow Academicals, } Backs
B. Ross, St. Andrew's University,
T. Marshall, Edinburgh Academicals, } Half-backs
J. W. Arthur, Glasgow Academicals,
F. Moncreiff, Edinburgh Academicals (captain)
Finlay, Edinburgh Academicals
R. Irvine, Edinburgh Academicals
Mein, Edinburgh Academicals
Lyall, Edinburgh Academicals
Colville, Merchistonians
Cross, Merchistonians
Ritchie, Merchistonians
Robertson, West of Scotland
Drew, Glasgow Academicals
Munro, St. Andrew's University
Thomson, St. Andrew's University
J. M'Farlane, Edinburgh University
A. Buchanan, Edinburgh University
Forsyth, Edinburgh University.

The English, after the game, were most hospitably entertained by their antagonists. The Rugby plan of taking the ball out for a try at goal is simplified, the ball being taken out in a straight line from the place where it was touched down, and on a ball going into touch it is thrown into play from the spot where it crossed the line. The Scottish clubs do not allow the ball to be taken up when "rolling" as distinguished from "bounding." This being the proper Rugby rule, but one disregarded by the majority of metropolitan clubs, assiduous and sharp-sighted umpires are required to decide upon the infringement of this rule. The uniform of the English twenty consisted of a white jersey of the Rugby fashion, with the English rose as a badge, with white flannel knickerbockers and dark-brown stockings. The Scottish team wore scarlet jerseys, so that there was a good contrast of colour, which is not always the case—for example, the University Boat Race.

"Lookee here, mister, I ain't complainin'; but this ere' *moosic* stool you sold to my wife, we've twisted it roun' till we've twisted off un's 'ead, an' not a ha'porth o' toon can we get out of 'un."

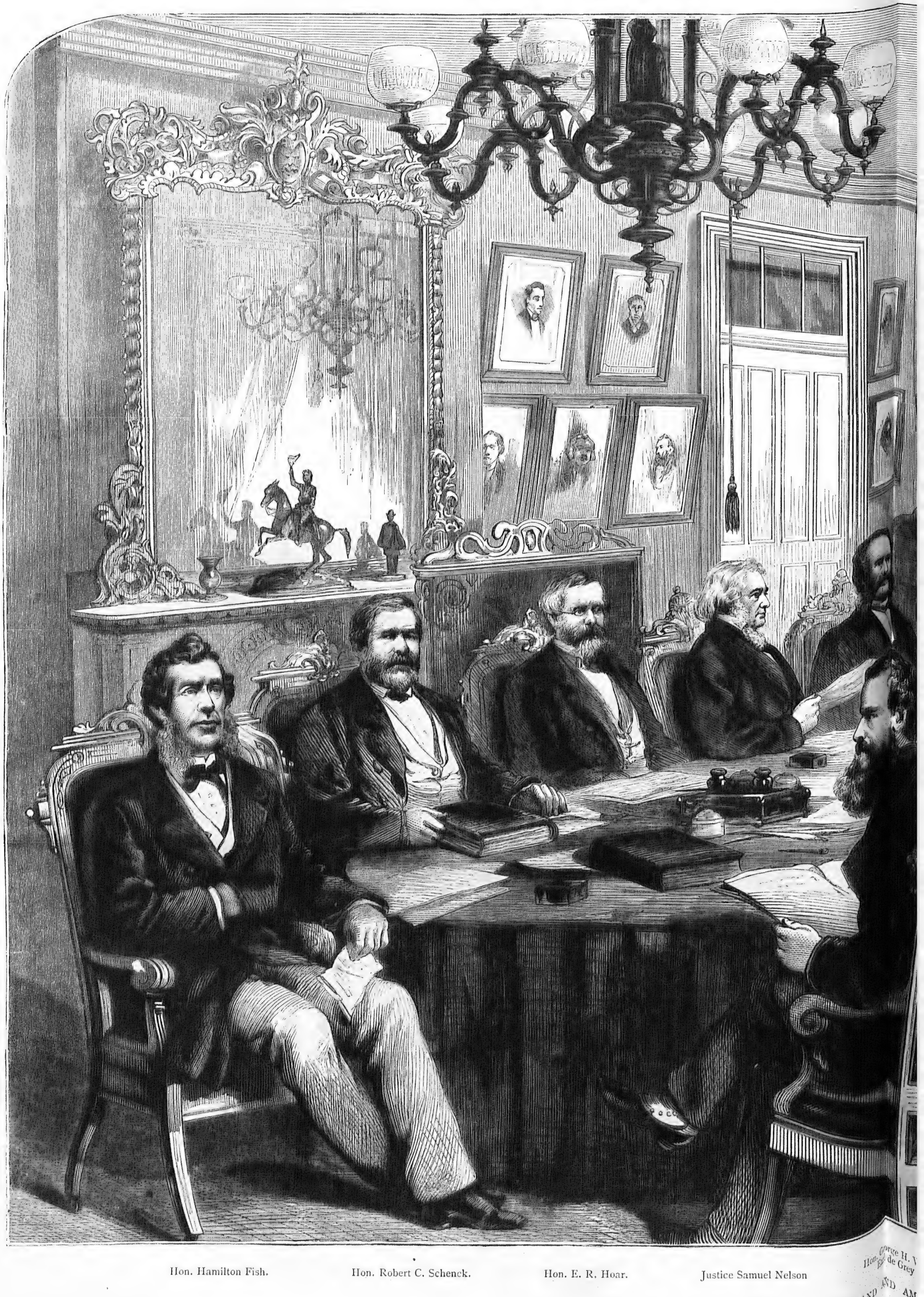
Mark Twain says: "I *have* seen slower people than I am—and more deliberate people than I am—and even quieter, and more listless, and lazier people than I am. But they were dead."

The Use and Abuse of the "H."—English style: "Well, if a haitch hand a ho hand a har hand a hess hand a hee don't spell 'orse, then my name ain't 'Enry 'Ill." American: "Wa'al, if h-o-r-s-e don't spell hoss, then you can shoot me."

To Clean a Silk Dress.—Use Archer's improved Colloid, as advertised on page 106. This article is also invaluable for washing prints, muslins, and all coloured frocks or dresses for spring and summer wear. [361

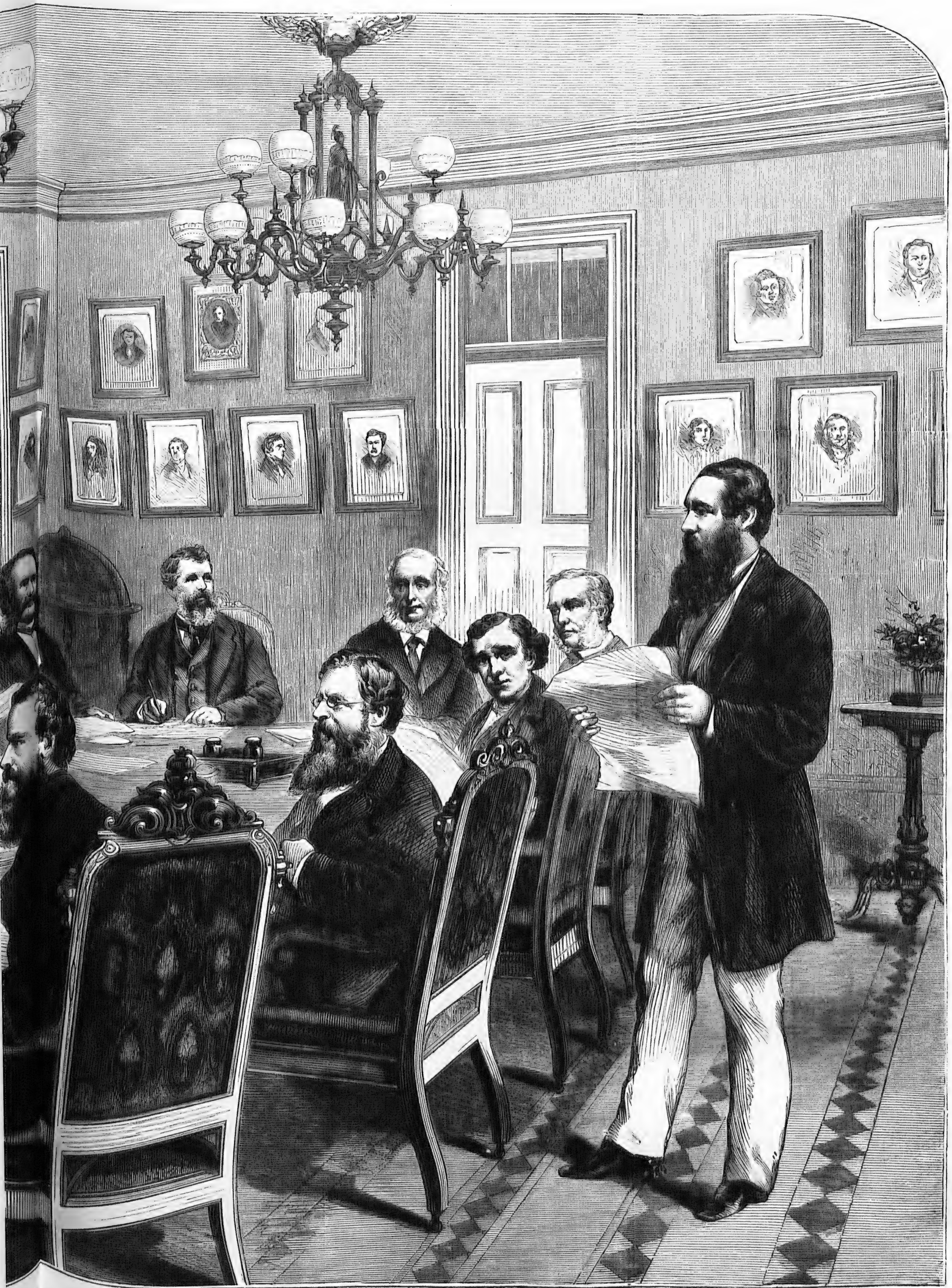
Beautiful Hair.—The Plain Truth.—If people will only use Mrs. S. A. Allen's Preparations, they will have no trouble about their Hair. Mrs. Allen's World's Hair Restorer will positively and certainly restore the natural original colour in every case of greyness, no matter from what cause it arises—the hair is stimulated to natural growth. The "Zylobalsamum," as a hair-dressing for young and old, is the best article that can be used; it imparts a gloss and vigorous appearance to the hair very beautiful to see. The Restorer, 6s.; the Zylobalsamum, 3s., in large bottles only. (Separate preparations—not at all necessary to be used together.)—Depôt, 266, High Holborn, London. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. [38

Faceache, Toothache, Tic Doloreux.—ADAM SMITH'S NEURALGINE effects a certain cure.—Depôt, 39, Ann-street. Sold by all Chemists; and Gare, Green, Bagott, of Dudley. [107



Hon. Hamilton Fish. Hon. Robert C. Schenck. Hon. E. R. Hoar. Justice Samuel Nelson Hon. George H. Earl de Grey

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION OF ENGLAND AND AM



Hon. orge H. Williams
de Grey and Ripon.
J. Bancroft Davis.
Professor Montague Bernard.
Sir Stafford H. Northcote.
Sir Edward Thornton.
Sir John A. Macdonald.
Lord Tenterden.

LAND ND AMERICA IN COUNCIL AT WASHINGTON.

COUNTRY LIFE.

A Curious Old Charter.

The still vital fragments of ancient local rights lying about the country would form an interesting subject of investigation. The materials are preserved in many a quaint borough history, but the one book, gathering up all the facts and presenting them in the shape of a consecutive story, has yet to be written. A learned decipherer of aged archives, engaged by the Town Council of Exeter some two or three years since to collate the city records, declared at a meeting of a local scientific club that Exeter had prescriptive rights enough almost to make of the town a little independent kingdom. The black letter MSS. of Canterbury, it is said, would pretty nearly warrant the inhabitants of the Primate's city in claiming exemption from the laws of the country and framing statutes and a system of taxation for themselves. Sovereigns have long since discontinued conferring these privileges, but the courts of law have not ceased to acknowledge the validity of those which exist. The ancient borough of Ipswich is about to put a clause in one of its charters to the test. A tradesman of the town named Hill, a wire-worker, who had saved up a small fortune in business, recently, in a fit of inexplicable despondency, committed suicide. What was to be done with his money? He was not born in wedlock, and he never was married. In the eye of the law, as well as in fact, he was alone in the world. The constitution of England provides very simply for such cases. The property reverts to the Crown. Not so in Ipswich, however, for Ipswich has a good many charters, and there is one that just meets this case. We should premise that among Mr. Hill's papers was found a document, purporting to be a will, by which he proposed to devise a sum of money to his housekeeper, a certain amount to be divided amongst his workmen, and the remainder to local charities; but the instrument was neither signed nor witnessed. We can do no better than quote the *Ipswich Journal* at this point:—

> "Under ordinary circumstances the property would revert to the Crown as that of a person dying intestate. It appears, however, that an old charter confers the right upon the borough of Ipswich of taking property so left, or in cases like the present, where an informal will can be clearly proved to represent the wishes of a deceased person, to step in and administer the will. It is probable, therefore, that upon due proof being given to the law officers of the Crown that the borough authorities have such power, and also that the document we speak of expresses the wishes of the deceased, that the will may be acted upon and the estate administered under its provisions. The amount of the property is not yet known, as it consists in a great part of railway and other shares, the value of which cannot readily be ascertained. The deceased expressed a wish to Mr. Harrison a short time before his decease to leave his property to charitable institutions as he had no relatives and did not wish that the Crown should possess it. Only a few days before his death Mr. Hill went to the offices of two solicitors, it is supposed for the purpose of completing the arrangements about the property, but singularly enough both the legal gentlemen were from home when he called."

There is, it appears, more equity in some of the old charters than in the common law of England, and if any iconoclast should rise some day in the House of Commons and propose to abolish local privileges, he would do well to inquire first whether the State may not learn something from them before they are extinguished.

Corporation Livery.

We have not heard of the establishment of a Republican Club at Canterbury, and far distant, perhaps, is the day when the democratic contagion of Nottingham and Birmingham will reach the historic capital of the quiet and richly green county of Kent. But even in Canterbury Republican simplicity does not go unrepresented. At a meeting a few days ago of the Board of Guardians (we quote from the *Kentish Gazette*):—

> "The Beadle (Mr. Back) applied for a new suit of livery, and, in reply to questions, said he did not have a new suit last year, but one that had been left off by another officer."

At the first blush the request seems very reasonable. Obviously twelve months is quite long enough to finish up a second-hand suit of clothes, especially when they are of the sort which are worn as much for ornament and dignity as for utility. Hence a couple of guardians, having regard at once to the credit of the Board and the decency of the Beadle, made haste to propose that the man should have a new suit of livery. But the pockets of the ratepayers must be protected, and there are guardians elected for the express purpose of keeping a wholesome check upon expenditure. Of these, it seems, Mr. Rayner is one, for:—

> "Mr. Rayner was of opinion that the Beadle did not need new clothes."

We do not know whether that is a full report of Mr. Rayner's speech. If so, it was a brief effort, and the speaker was wise with the wisdom of him who has recommended us to deliver our opinions but never to give reasons. Unlike the blue suits of the police-constables of Salford, which we referred to last week in this column, the Canterbury livery must have been of fine quality and excellent workmanship if the left-off suit of one officer could be worn by his successor for a year and not need renewing. But the speech of the occasion was that of Mr. Weir, who avowed that:—

> "He thought it ridiculous that they in their collective capacity should have a liveried servant when they would never think of doing so in their private capacity. He considered it a useless waste of about six guineas of the ratepayers' money. He proposed that the suit be disallowed, but that the Beadle receive 3s. or 4s. a week extra and find his own clothes."

After that Mr. Rayner, whose own policy of economy had been rather inarticulate, saw his way clear, and he jumped up and seconded Mr. Weir's Spartan amendment.

Canterbury, however, is not yet sufficiently advanced, either in the spirit of economy or in Republican simplicity, for on a division:

> "The original motion was carried by five to four votes."

And so the Beadle got his livery.

Fancy Work.

We quote the following small scrap, illustrative of the "period," from a report of the proceedings of the Easter vestry meeting at Croydon:—

> "Mr. Allsop: Is the Sexton's salary paid out of those fancy bags?
>
> "The Chairman: Yes; out of those fancy bags.
>
> "Mr. Walton: You do not put much into the bags, Mr. Allsop.
>
> "Mr. Allsop: No; I don't like them well enough."

As a further illustration of habits and customs of the period which we trust will be a long time in dying out, we have pleasure in adding that the gentlemen who took part in that little bit of good-humoured sparring met again in the evening, when:—

> "The bill of fare was as follows:—Ox tail and Julienne soups; salmon and lobster sauce; turbot, fillets of sole, stewed eels, fried fish; haunch of mutton, boiled chickens, tongues, fillet of veal, ham, fore-quarters of lamb, roast chickens, roast beef, rissole cutlets, veal cutlets, stewed pigeons, mutton cutlets, and larded Guinea fowls. The *entrées* comprised blanc-mange, jellies, custards, mince pies, cabinet puddings, French pastry, plum puddings, a variety of tarts, fancy tartlets, Maids of Honour; with the usual accompaniment of maccaroni, cheese, and salads. The wines supplied were of a *recherché* description, and appeared to give great satisfaction."

Church and State, vestries and fancy bags, are surely not likely to come to grief while public business is rounded off in that pleasant fashion.

The Last Meet.

From the vestry and the parochial supper we rush off to the field to take farewell of the winter season. Fox-hunting in Yorkshire is something different in its surroundings from the chase in Kent or Sussex, in Lincolnshire or on Dartmoor. It is a greater public spectacle in those populated northern regions, and gathers large crowds. A Leeds journal furnishes us with a picturesque account of the last run of the Bramham Moor Hounds:—

> "Here and there one passes a groom quietly riding out a hunter to the meet for the benefit of his master. At every cross-road fresh grooms and fresh hunters make their appearance. Now and then a well-laden conveyance is passed, and occasionally a follower of the hunt, riding out his own horse. There was indeed a large meeting. It was interesting to watch the company as they drove or rode from all points of Bramham Park to the front of the calcined walls of the burned-down building that formed so singular a background to the picture presented by the meet. It was a strangely-mixed company. Here were all the scholars from Bramham College, from the big boy of the school to the latest arrival, acquiring the mysteries of the kennel from such of the men on the estate as could appreciate their inquiring minds. There were men and women on foot from the adjoining villages, to whom the 'start' was about all they could hope to see of the day's sport. There was a vast number of conveyances, all of them of a substantial character, but ranging from a somewhat antiquated family carriage to the neatest of little gigs drawn tandem, and whose occupants, in the event of a good run, had just a better chance of watching the fortunes of the day than the people who came afoot. Very variable was the character of the 'mounts.' There were a few boys on Shetland ponies, going about with great assurance, looking just as if they had walked out of one of Leech's hunting sketches; and there were men on horses which looked as if they were less strangers to the road than to a fence. The supporters of the hunt had brought out some splendid cattle, and there were men amongst them who must have been at 'last meets' for more years than any of them would care to remember."

Though Leeds is so close, and the people swarm over the county by tens and fifties of thousands, the wild animals of the chase would seem to be as plentiful out in the country of the Bramham Moor Hounds as poultry on a village green:—

> "The first cover tried is Bramham Raikes, and then the hounds are led into Black Fen. Here about half a dozen foxes are started. They are seen at times making a dash across the different avenues, but the scent is bad. Foxes are changed, and lost, and found, and changed again, and again lost. The pack circles over the fen with marvellous rapidity. Those who are in conveyances follow them up one avenue and down another as well as may be, and the result of all this twisting about is that all at once we are lost as in a maze, and the hounds are as completely out of sight and hearing as if they had never been led to cover that morning. The hounds were next taken along the brookside to Aberford, and from thence to Becca Wood, where a fox was chased about the cover for some time and compelled to make for the garden, where it was killed. Thus ended 'the last meet of the season.'"

What stranger to our manners and customs, knowing us only as a great commercial and manufacturing people, densely crowded together upon a small island, would be able to picture to himself this congregation of lords and ladies, millowners, traders, butchers, and stable-boys, scouring the green and wooded country in chase of one of the aboriginal wild animals of the forest? Time and circumstances are very slow in changing our tastes and habits.

Miss Becker among the Councillors.

In support of the movement for conferring the Parliamentary franchise on the ladies, Miss Becker has addressed a letter to all the town councils in England, with a copy of the Bill, politely asking for official petitions to the Houses of Lords and Commons in its favour. There is a monthly organ of the movement, edited by Miss Becker, which will, no doubt, in due time furnish a full account of the result of this appeal to the local authorities. Meanwhile we will cull from the country papers a few examples of the reception this Bill has met with. Here is what happened at Exeter:—

> "The Town Clerk said it was the shortest Bill that he had ever seen.
>
> "Mr. Norrington remarked that the brevity of the Bill proved women's fitness to legislate.
>
> "Mr. Richards: Perhaps Mr. Norrington will move the adoption of the petition.
>
> "Mr. Norrington: No. Let the ladies work out their own salvation. They are capable of doing it.
>
> "The matter dropped."

Mr. Norrington's words seem kinder than his acts. We will not attempt to account for the discrepancy, but there are ill-natured people in that city, it appears, who declare that the party to which that gentleman is attached have been offended with the ladies for showing a preponderance of favour to the opposite party in the municipal elections.

The Newcastle Town Council warmly debated the question. Mr. Hamond, among others, supported the petition, saying—

> "The object of the Bill was to put all ratepayers on an equal footing, and he should propose that they comply with the request. He had yet to learn that women were incapable of exercising the franchise; and indeed the measure was the greta counterpoise to the extension of the franchise which had lately taken place, for women were more thoughtful and independent in their action than men.
>
> "Mr. Gregson seconded the proposition. He could not understand how the chivalry and gallantry of the members could allow them to refuse to accede to so fair a request."

By a majority of twenty-two votes against sixteen, the motion in favour of the Bill was passed, and a petition to Parliament was adopted.

At Chester the application was less successful:—

> "Alderman French moved that the Bill be laid on the table.
>
> "Alderman Roberts seconded the same.
>
> "Mr. Bowers was surprised so gallant a gentleman as the Major should have done that, especially as the letter read, coming from a lady, was one of the most unprecedented examples of brevity he (Mr. Bowers) had ever known. He hoped he would withdraw the motion."

A good deal was advanced in favour of the Bill. Among the champions was Mr. Cartwright, who boldly said:—

> "Let the ladies have an opportunity of recording their votes in the same way as the gentlemen had, and the same privileges in other respects; for he thought it would be most agreeable to see a few interesting ladies around that council table."

In the end, however, out of twenty-one members, only eight voted in favour of petitioning Parliament, and the Bill, therefore, "lies on the table."

The Parish Magazine.

We quoted last week from a parish magazine which had, though in a very mild fashion, mixed itself up with the controversy about the marriage of the Princess Louise during the fasting season of Lent. That was in Wolverhampton. In another quarter of the Black Country flourishes a similar organ of opinion, which discusses public affairs in a manner somewhat more energetic. This is the *Old Church Parish Magazine* published at West Bromwich. In its columns during the excitement consequent upon the election of a School Board appeared the following trenchant statement:—

> "A certain faction in the parish, assuming a dictatorial power which they do not possess, insolently said, 'The Vicar of All Saints shall not be elected.'"

Upon this one Mr. Alfred Caddick, a member of the School Board, calls the Vicar to account, drawing attention to the words we have quoted, and adding:—

> "The third paragraph teems with accusations of 'unscrupulous means,' 'unblushing self-assertion,' 'which secured the election of the seven Dissenting candidates,' and of 'dishonesty and slander used to prevent your return.' I trust that, as a man of honour, you will at once disown any authorship or knowledge of these gross slanders, or substantiate them with some proofs."

The Rev. Frederick Willett, the Vicar, however, in these words excuses himself from accepting the challenge:—

> "I must decline to enter into any correspondence with you in reference to any matter contained in the *West Bromwich Old Church Parish Magazine*.
>
> "My time is very much occupied just now, and I do not think an interview would be of any use in bringing about an understanding between us; at the same time, if you like to call upon me, I shall be very willing to listen to anything you may have to say to me."

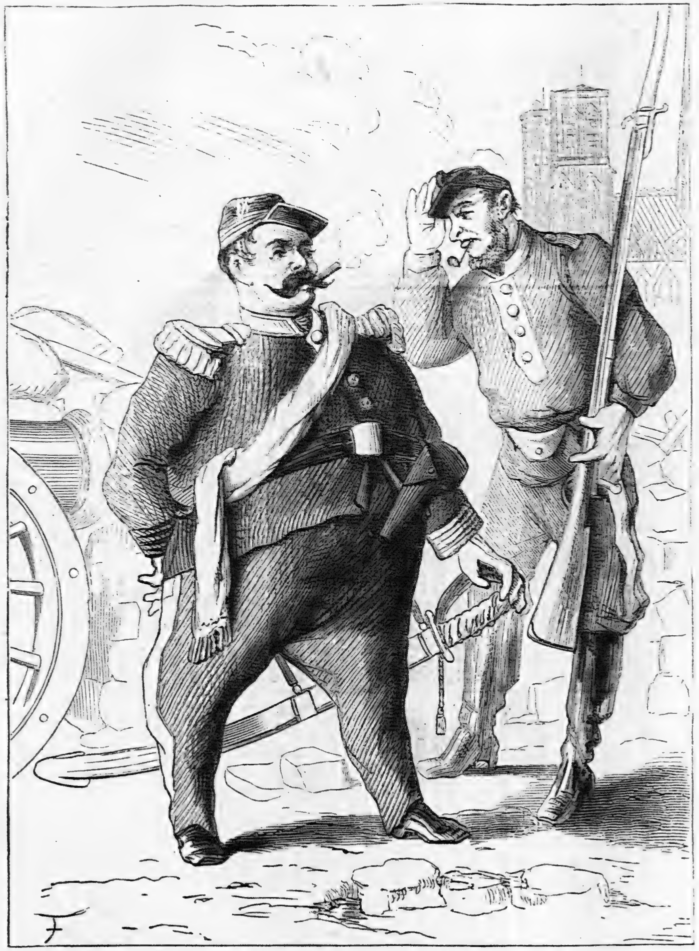
One personal interview, several long letters, and a little sparring between the two gentlemen at meetings of the School Board followed, the result being that the Vicar refused to acknowledge or deny the authorship of the article in the *West Bromwich Old Church Parish Magazine*, admitted his responsibility for everything that appears in its pages, and repeated allegations to the effect that the Nonconformists had used unfair means to defeat him at the election. We quote a passage from Mr. Caddick's final reply:—

> "You fail to adduce any proofs against the seven Dissenting candidates in support of the charges you made, but endeavour to shelter yourself under wild and vague charges against Nonconformists generally. You forget that the characters of your opponents are as dear to them as yours to you, and imagine you can slander them to your friends without being called to account. It is to protect myself against an unjust and malicious attack that I appeal to the public to judge between me and you."

These parish magazines appear to be waxing warm. Let the local newspapers look to it that they maintain their positions as organs of public excitement.

SKETCHES OF THE COMMUNISTS.

THEY are drawings from life, and are, indeed, portraits, every one. Our artist, who has just returned from Paris, sketched them on the spot. They are, he assures us, fair types of the men and women who are holding Paris against the Versailles Government. Mr. Trevelyan's caustic *mot* may be applied to them—they are the scum of the unhappy city, officered by the froth. In our first picture, the froth, however, assumes rather formidable proportions. It is a sketch of a captain of National Guards who is also a member of the Commune, wearing his official scarf. He is being saluted by one of the valiant members of his company, who keeps his pipe in his mouth, we suppose, as a symbol of that equality which a few frantic people were talking about in Hyde Park on Sunday. We commend to the English Reds this faithful portrait of a soldier and a member of Parliament of the model Republic of France.



A CAPTAIN OF THE NATIONAL GUARDS AND MEMBER OF THE COMMUNE.

Our second engraving is a sketch, taken at the barricades, of one of the faithful guardians who, as our artist says, in his quaint way, "*Commence pour en avoir assez.*"

Rebellion in Paris has never lacked the active support of Frenchwomen. In the old revolutions they committed excesses which will remain an everlasting blot in human history. Happily during the present troubles they have not shown themselves so barbarous as before. Nevertheless, the women of Belleville are prominent as active associates of the men, whom they have not only aided but taunted, declaring that had they been called upon, instead of the men, to fight the Prussians, the enemy would not have got back to Fatherland so easily. The women of Belleville have armed themselves and incited each other, as well as the National Guards, to action; and here they are in our picture, rushing to support an advance of the National Guards.

Our fourth picture represents an incident which occurred the other day in the Rue Voltaire. After the numerous arrests made by the Commune, sundry threats of execution alarmed the bourgeoisie so much that, by connivance with some of the more respectable of the National Guards, they seized the guillotine, brought it forth, and publicly burnt it. We hope that the good instinct which prompted this latter demonstration may prevail.

Apropos of these sketches and the events with which they are associated, the following document cannot fail to be interesting to our readers. It is an authentic account of the actual programme of the Communal party, translated from a French document published a few months before the commencement of the war between France and Prussia:—

"OUR PROGRAMME.

"FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE—'EQUALITY BEFORE ALL THINGS.'

"1. The active Socialist party, after overthrowing the present Government, that is to say, after having accomplished a political revolution, will proclaim that all descriptions of property are to be no longer personal, but national.

"2. It will invite the immediate formation of industrial societies in every parish or township, and will publish reports, drawn up by men familiar with the subject, showing what kinds of industry are indispensable in each particular district or country, and what parts of the country are most favourable, or the reverse, for any given occupation.

"3. A certain period will be granted to every citizen, to consider which working society he will join. It is the right, as well as the duty, of every one to choose that kind of labour which, taking into consideration his physical and mental capacities, will prove most beneficial to himself and to the commonwealth.

"4. All persons who shall refuse to join one or other of the working societies, without assigning some valid reason for refusal, will lose all rights as citizens. They will not be admitted to any of the public establishments which contain the provisions destined to supply the wants of the members of the commonwealth. To such persons houses, public dining-rooms, railroads, post-offices, and telegraphs—in fact, everything—will be closed. They will be absolutely deprived of the means of existence, and must decide either to work or die.

"5. Each group of workmen will elect, from its midst, a public valuer or superintendent. This individual should be chosen by his fellow-workmen on account of his energy, ability, and superior knowledge of the details of his trade.

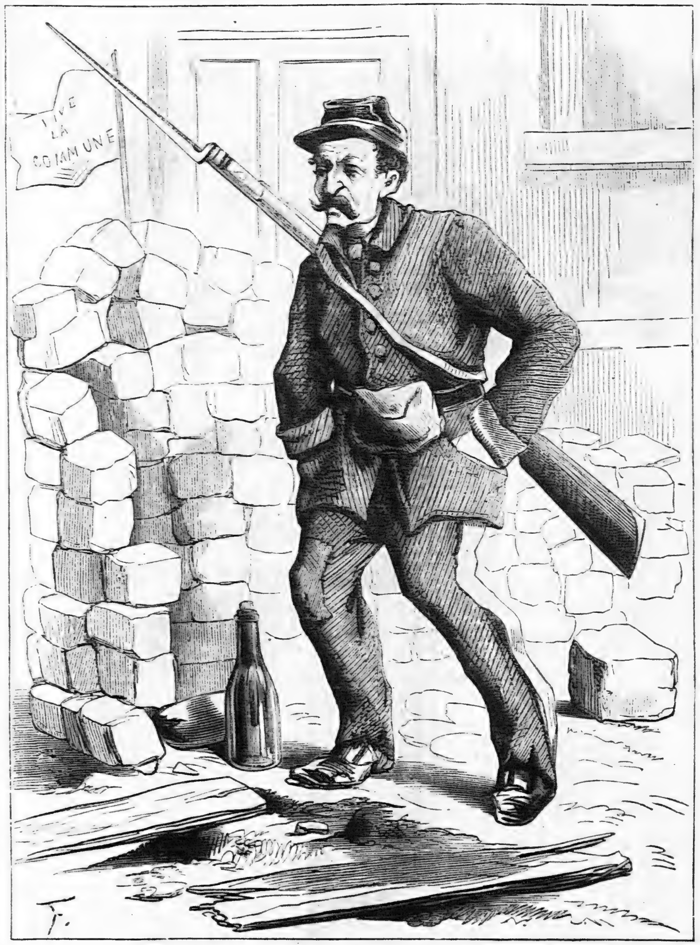
"6. The duties of this superintendent will consist chiefly in regulating the supply of work, in taking account of its value, and the quantity performed by each member; also in negotiating between his society and the local office, to which every society in the district will have access, sending to it the products of their labour, and receiving from it everything necessary to supply the wants of their members.

"7. A committee, composed of members elected by every working society, will regulate in its own district the supply of labour, and develop the natural or acquired advantages of the locality. It will receive all the goods produced by the industry of each society in its district, classify them, and distribute them according to the wants of the community, or, in the event of a surplus, send them to other districts to form material for a new organisation.

"8. The committee will publish at regular intervals reports on the work accomplished by each society, and on the sum total of the products and consumption of each member for a given period, in order to show clearly the profit or loss that each member brings to the commonwealth.

"9. The above-mentioned reports will also serve to enlighten the citizens in the election of agents and public functionaries of every description, and also to regulate the course of all kinds of labour and show what changes are required in any department of industry.

"10. All the public institutions, as well as the dining-rooms, sleeping rooms, schools, hospitals, libraries, roads, railways, posts, and telegraphs, shall be placed under the administration of local bureaux.



A GUARDIAN OF THE BARRICADES WHO HAS HAD ENOUGH OF IT.

"11. All the public works of the locality, such as the making of roads and railways, public buildings, &c., and the cleansing and keeping of them in order, shall be under the management of the principal bureau.

"12. All kinds of labour which require physical force only, without any special technical knowledge, shall be performed in rotation by the members of each section.

"13. The principal bureau will also be charged with the education of children, for which purpose special buildings will be constructed, in which physical and mental training alike shall be inculcated. Up to a certain age, to be hereafter decided, the children shall not be taken in hand by the Communal sections.

„ 14. Parents who wish to undertake personally the education of their children shall have the right to do so; but this shall not exempt them from the obligation of working a certain number of hours every day.

"15. As a general rule, when the members of the community have completed the fixed number of hours for work each day, they can occupy themselves in any way they like—in doing nothing, in out-door recreation, in visiting the public theatres or concerts, scientific lectures, &c.

"16. Any person desirous of devoting all his time to scientific researches or discoveries shall present to the local bureau a statement of his project, which, if *found feasible, and likely to be useful to the community, shall confer upon the author the right to retire from his working section. He shall also be provided with the means necessary for the accomplishment of his undertaking.*

"17. Having acquired the right of devoting himself to a special occupation, the author of the project shall present regularly to the bureau full reports of his undertaking, which shall be published.

"18. In this way the bureau is placed in constant communication with all the skilled artisans, engineers, inventors, and learned men in the country, and receives reports and suggestions calculated to increase the well-*being of the community. The bureau will elect from its members directors of public works and special functionaries for each department.*

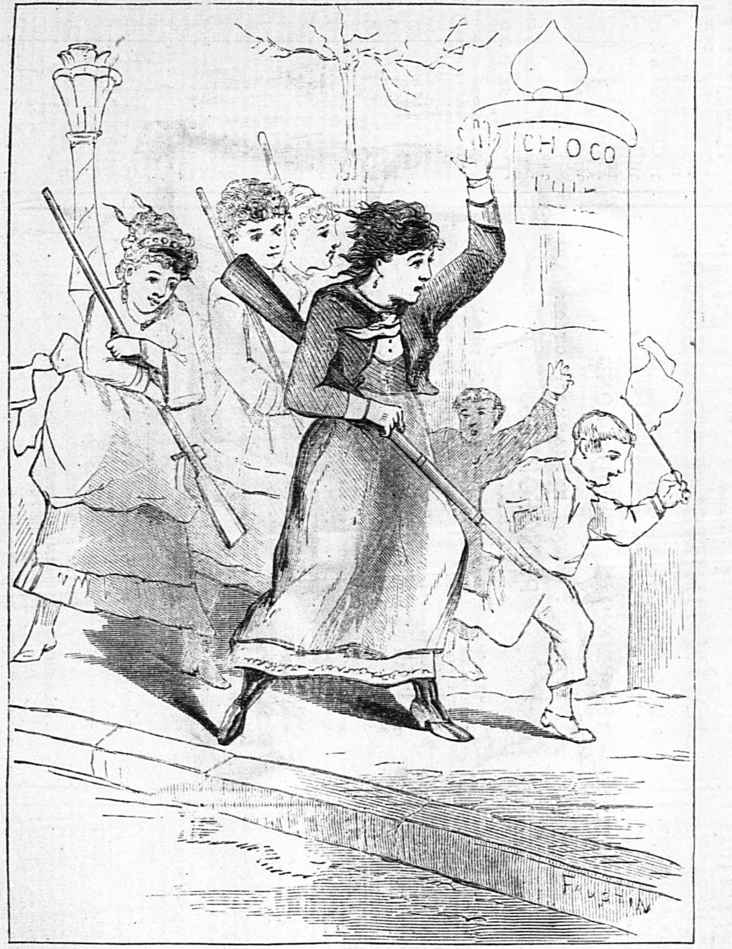
"19. The number of working hours each day shall be regulated by the natural conditions of the locality, the climate, the season of the year, and the greater or less expenditure of strength required in any given kind of labour. Exceptions, of course, will be made in the case of sick and weak persons, and also in other cases which may as yet be unforeseen.

"20. All the rights, duties, and institutions emanating from the present condition of things, all the infamies of jurisprudence, of police, and of religion, have no place in the new social order. All affairs and undertakings without direct value for the commonwealth have no foundation except reciprocal consent and confidence in the person with whom the agreement is made. Legal or political guarantees, such as are made by thousands in the present state of things, will not be recognised in the new *régime*. Contracts between groups or individuals will have no right to the protection of the bureau.

"21. The relationship between the two sexes shall be entirely free. So soon as a mutual understanding exists the man and woman can marry or re-marry as often as they like. The education of children, as mentioned before, is entrusted to the State.

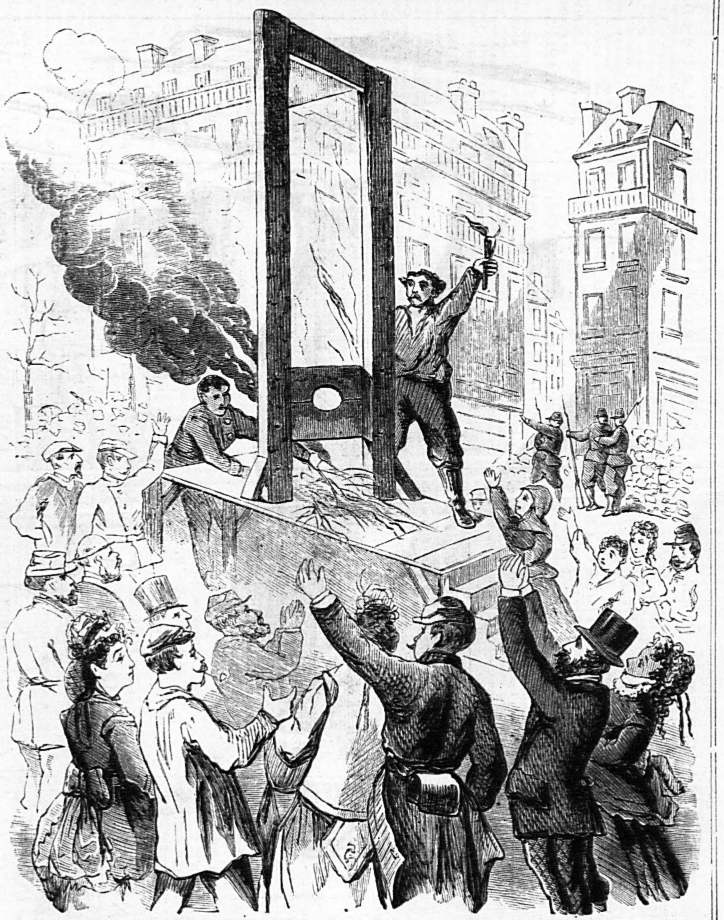
"22. These fundamental principles of the 'Commune' can be carried out only when a political revolution, seriously and secretly prepared, shall have become successful. The new social order will become an accomplished fact, first of all in those great cities from which emissaries have been already sent to propagate the communistic idea, and to dispel the ignorance and inertia of the masses."

The *Liberté* contains an article upon the Commune headed "Chaos," which is singularly outspoken considering the critical nature of the times. "The new Commune," it says, "does not deign to publish accounts of its sittings, still less will it open its doors, probably fearing that even the least informed public would be startled at the vagaries of its members. From the beginning it has exempted itself from the law which it had invoked—the law of 1749, which requires that one-eighth of the votes given should be held necessary to validate an election. A Government of a minority by election, the Commune has already lost eighteen of its members. The most daring—those like Citizen Loiseau Puison, greedy for uproar and dictation—having ventured into the disorderly club of the Hôtel de Ville, could only endure it for a couple of days. Transformed from the outset into a real Committee of Public Safety, the Commune is no more than an uninformed and capricious dictatorship, incapable of proving its vitality otherwise than by epileptic attacks, which are succeeded by the depression of impotence. It has neither organisation, nor administration, nor finances, nor tribunal, nor employés, nor functionaries. The void is daily extending around it. For these reasons we decline to consider what is happening at the Hôtel de Ville as a *fait accompli*. All authority which shows itself, which makes itself felt, which decrees and executes, is worthy of having partisans and adversaries; but how can we discuss chaos? What are the decrees of the Commune if it has no power to cause their execution? Beyond a few patrols of National Guards, who spread terror wherever they appear, we look in vain for any calm, severe, and impassible authority charged with carrying into force those decrees. Paris isolated—her gates closed; Paris doating to-day, perhaps famishing to-morrow; Paris inert, ruined; Paris, without consciousness of her duties, without care for her dignity, has abandoned herself entirely to your dictation. You are to-day her absolute masters, and yet, born of yesterday, your already senile power threatens ruin. Close your gates, flock to the ramparts, drag cannon through the streets, raise barricades—all that is of little value. Paris possesses but one force that will destroy you—that of *inertia*. That force will destroy you, because you are Chaos."



WOMEN OF BELLEVILLE.

An Historical Cottage.—A cottage interesting from associations with personages of past times is disappearing from the banks of the Thames at Richmond. Built in the seventeenth century by a relative of King Charles II., it became the property of the accomplished Lady Diana Beauclerk, who decorated its walls with her brush and pencil. Later on the Misses Berry (who are buried in the adjoining churchyard) made it their favourite summer retreat, and Horace Walpole found one of his greatest pleasures in ferrying over from Strawberry Hill and visiting them amid its bowers of roses. After being in the possession of Elizabeth Duchess of Devonshire, the friend of Gonsalvi, it passed into the hands of the Hon. George Lamb, Lord Melbourne's brother, and was a constant meeting-place of his with Lord Holland and other members of the Whig party. Sir Charles Barry became a frequent guest there, and, seeing the walls were beginning to show signs of decrepitude, gave its present owner, Sir Augustus Clifford, a beautiful Italian design for its reconstruction, which he is now having carried out for his son, Colonel Spencer Clifford.



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A Poor Scholar.—A beggar asking alms under the name of a poor scholar, a gentleman to whom he applied himself asked him a question in Latin. The fellow, shaking his head, said he did not understand him. "Why," said the gentleman, "did you not say you were a poor scholar?" "Yes," replied the other, "a *poor one* indeed, sir, for I do not understand one word of Latin."

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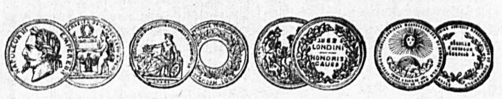

The Gold Medal, Paris, 1870;
Le Diplome de la Mention Extraordinaire, Amsterdam, 1869;
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ARE WE REALLY SHOOTING NIAGARA? By George Smith.
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THE AUSTRALIAN RACE. A Retrospect. By P. Aris Eagle.
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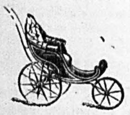

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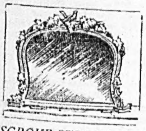

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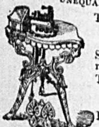

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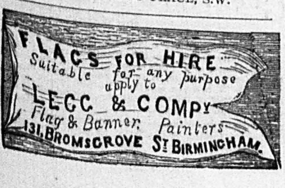

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Highly recommended by the faculty as the most nutritious and easily digested food for infants, children, and invalids. Its richness in *phosphates* makes it invaluable during teething; it is a singularly digestive and nourishing food for children, and is an excellent diet for invalids, being retained in the stomach when Arrowroot, Corn-flour, and similar articles are rejected.

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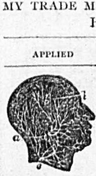

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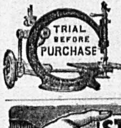

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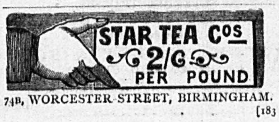

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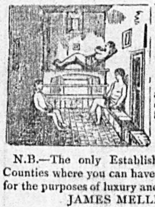

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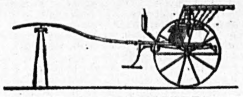

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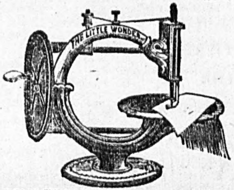

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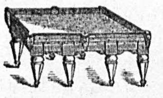

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NOT EVEN IF THE	Free Trial
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THERE IS A PECULIAR PROPRIETY in the privilege of an ample trial at home of a family sewing machine; for the sewing machine often gives ladies their first experience in the management of machinery. And the object of the trial is not only to find out how good the machine is, but to find out how helpful it is in the hands of unskilful ladies and children. A sewing machine which cannot bear this test, however good it may be for other purposes, is not suitable for family use.

THERE IS NO RELUCTANCE IN subjecting the Willcox and Gibbs to this test in the most liberal manner. No payment or agreement is required, and no assurance beyond references, the usual protection against fraud. The machine is sent carriage paid in order that the trial may be equally and perfectly free in every home in the kingdom. At the end of the month it is either purchased or returned, as may be preferred. Payment may be made in advance if preferred, in which case the money is refunded in full should the machine be returned. The month's free trial is assured in either case.

A MONTH'S TRIAL	We
AFFORDS	Cannot
AN OPPORTUNITY	Expect
TO JUDGE FROM EXPERIENCE.	Everybody
A MONTH'S	To Think
FREE TRIAL AT HOME	Alike,
IS THE	But Few
ONLY SAFEGUARD.	Families or
A MONTH'S TRIAL	Dressmakers
ANSWERS ALL QUESTIONS,	Part with Our
SOLVES ALL DOUBTS,	Sewing
PREVENTS MISTAKES, and	Machine
COSTS NOTHING,	After The
WHETHER THE MACHINE	Month's
IS PURCHASED OR NOT.	Trial.

WHAT FURTHER GUARANTEE could be devised? The manufacturers stake the very existence of their business on the acceptability of their wares. Can there be a doubt that the experience of the hundred thousand families in which they are used justifies the confidence?

HOWEVER EXACTING YOU MAY be, and however high your anticipations, this quiet and simple machine will serve you more thoroughly and more handily than you can imagine.

PAYMENT	We think it
MAY BE MADE	Advantageous
AT THE	To allow
OPTION OF THE BUYER	For
BEFORE OR AFTER	Machines of
THE MONTH'S TRIAL	Other
OR, FOR	Makers
5 PER CENT. EXTRA,	As much as
IN MONTHLY INSTALMENTS.	We can
PRICE LIST FREE	Sell them for.

ADDRESS

WILLCOX and GIBBS, SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
150, CHEAPSIDE, E.C., LONDON.
135, REGENT STREET, W., LONDON.
16, CROSS STREET, ROYAL EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER. [368

BAKER AND CRISP'S WEDDING SILKS.

SILKS. SILKS. SILKS.

BAKER and CRISP'S,
The Cheapest House for Silks.
Patterns free.
The Largest Variety in the Kingdom of Cheap, Intermediate, and Best SILKS.

Fancy Silks	29s. 6d. to 55s.
Very Best	55s. to 5 guineas.
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Plain Glace Silks	45s. 6d. to 55s.
Very Best	55s. to 4 guineas.
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Very Best	65s. to 95s.
Poult de Soie and Failles	45s. 6d. to 90s.
Japanese Silks	29s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.
Japanese Poplins	29s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.
Evening Silks	35s. 6d. to 65s.
Wedding Silks	35s. 6d. to 65s.
Dinner Silks	35s. 6d. to 65s.

Last year's Silks, Odd Dresses, and Remnants, great bargains.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent Street.

BLACK SILKS.
BLACK SILKS EXTRAORDINARY.
Patterns free.

BAKER and CRISP are now selling the largest, cheapest, and richest lot of Black Silks that have been offered since the year 1848.

Viz.—Gros Grain, Glaces, Draps de France, and Cashmeres, &c., that were 6s., 8s., and 10s. per yard, are now selling 47s. 6d., 72s. 6d., and 84s. the full dress.
198, Regent Street.

BLACK SILKS. BLACK SILKS.
Patterns free.
Rich, Bright, Wide, and Durable Makes only.

	Full Dress.	
Black Gros Grains	29s. 6d.	to 5 guineas.
Black Glace	29s. 6d.	to 5 ,,
Black Gros Royal	45s. 6d.	to 5 ,,
Black Satin Lison	95s.	to 10 ,,
Black Figured Silks	35s.	to 4 ,,
Black Moire Antiques	79s. 6d.	to 10 ,,
Black Poult de Soies	45s.	to 5 ,,
Widows' Black Silks	45s.	to 5 ,,

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CONSIGNMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
£27,000 worth of
LYONS SILKS, FRENCH MUSLINS, PERCALES, PIQUES, BRILLANTES, &c.
NOW SELLING at BAKER and CRISP'S,
198, Regent Street.

SILKS. SILKS. SILKS.
NOTICE.
JAPANESE SILKS, 29s. 6d. the full dress.
In every shade or tint at 2s. 5½d. per yard.
Patterns free.

WHITE PIQUES, 6d. per yard.
A BANKRUPT'S STOCK OF
Two Thousand Pieces
Of these beautiful goods in Cords, Stripes, Checks, and Figures.
Patterns free.
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WHITE PIQUES.
EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF WHITE PIQUES.
VIZ.:

1,200 Pieces at	5¾d. per yard.
A lot very superior	6¾d. per yard.
Superb Brillantes, usually 1s. yd.	all at 8¾d.
The best Piques	1s. 6d. per yard.
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POPLIN DE SOIE & PONDICHERRY CLOAKS.
Also every Novelty in Dress Fabrics for 1871.
The prices commence at 5s. 6d. full dress.
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CACHMERE DE LORRAINE (Registered), made expressly for Baker and Crisp.
In Seventy-nine Shades of Colour, at 12s. 6d. full dress.
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2,000 LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
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LADIES' HANDS can now be fitted with the Beautiful BRUSSELS KID GLOVES.
Every size and colour, 2s. 7½d. per pair, or 31s. per doz
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1,500 PIECES of FINE FRENCH MUSLINS,
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For the coming season. Patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP.

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Early Spring POIL DE CHEVRE,
in all the most lovely tints for
Evening, Wedding, and Dinner wear.
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THE PATENT MOLESKIN
Finish for
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The real Gaz de Chambray,
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1,200 beautifully Quilted and
Flounced in every shade of colour.
from 15s. 6d., all Half Price.
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HAS BEEN AWARDED
TWO GOLD MEDALS
FOR ITS SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHERS.
MAKES BREAD, PASTRY, &c.,
LIGHT and WHOLESOME.
SOLD in 1d. and 2d. PACKETS,
ALSO 6d. and 1s. PATENT BOXES. [363

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SCHWEPPE'S POTASS WATER.

Every Bottle is Protected by a Label having Name and Trade Mark. [364

EGG HATCHING MACHINES.
THICK'S NEW INCUBATORS, with Rearing Apparatus complete. Prices £7 and £10 10s. The Ovascope or Egg Tester, 2s. 6d. by post. Address, WILLIAM H. THICK, 188, Weedington Road, Kentish Town, London, N.W. [365

BRADBURY AND CO.,
MAKERS OF EVERY KIND OF
SEWING MACHINES for Domestic and Manufacturing purposes, viz.:—On the HOWE, THOMAS, and LANCASHIRE SYSTEMS; also the celebrated BELGRAVIA NOISELESS MACHINE, which is, without exception, the best for Family Use.

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MESSRS. ESKELL and SONS (the old-established Surgeon-Dentists).—By their newly patented improvements, ARTIFICIAL TEETH are made in a few hours to last a lifetime. Painless and perfect, guaranteed useful for all purposes. A single tooth, 5s.; a set, 50s.; stopping, 2s. 6d. Their treatise, "Dentistry of the Present Day," which affords every information, for three stamps. Attendance daily till eight. Consultations free.—13, Tichborne Street, W., top of the Haymarket. [338

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N.B.—The above works may be obtained of SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & Co., Stationers' Hall Court, of all Booksellers; or of the Author, post free for 7 stamps each. [231

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BILIOUS and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Drowsiness, Giddiness, Spasms, and all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels are quickly removed by that well-known remedy, FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, or obtained through any Chemist. [287

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Trusses from 5s. each; Stockings from 4s. 6d. [348

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(Bearing an average Interest of 4½ per cent.)

FURTHER SECURITY—A Subscribed Capital of upwards of a Million and a Half Sterling.

The Expenses of Management are under 3 per Cent.

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PATTERNS FREE.

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BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUES. 3 guineas 8 yards. Double Width, warranted all silk.
BLACK SILKS.
Lot 1. Good useful Best Corded Silks at £1 15s. twelve yards. 2s. 11d. per yard.
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JAPANESE SILKS.
The most elegant Dress for Dinner or evening wear. Beautiful new shades now ready, including Pink, Sky, Mauve, Green, Grey, Steel, Slate, White and Black. Price £1 11s. 6d. for 12 yards, or 2s. 7½d. per yard. The best quality that can be procured at any price.

DANISH SILK-FINISHED TINTED ALPACAS, as worn by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales. Exquisite Shades in Pink, Sky, Mauve, Silver-grey, Drab, Slate, Steel, écru Buff, &c., for Dinner or Evening wear. 19s. 6d. 10 yards, 28 inches wide.

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A choice New Spring Costume Cloth, a great novelty, 19s. 6d. 10 yards, 28in. wide; 1s. 11½d. per yard. Exquisite Colourings.

THE LOUISE CACHEMIRETTE.
A most durable texture for Promenade and young ladies' Costumes. 17s. 6d. 10 yards, 29in. wide; 1s. 9d. per yard.

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A Specialité consigned solely to myself. Very elegant and durable. £1 15s. 6d. 12 yards, 25in. wide; 2s. 11½d. per yard.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.—An Extraordinary PURCHASE of a MANUFACTURER'S STOCK of upwards of a ton of DOUBLE ALPACAS, at one-third less than the usual prices and present value. All colourings. 8s. 9d. 10 yards, 29in. wide; 10½d. per yard.

Also a large Purchase of POPLINETTES, very cheap. 8s. 9d. 10 yards, 28in. wide; 10½d. per yard.

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SAUNDERS'S EAU BLONDE, OR GOLDEN HAIR WATER, quickly changes the Hair into the Golden Colour so much admired. Pure, simple, harmless, and perfectly effective; no fear of failure, nor any apprehension of injury to the Hair. Price 4s. 6d.; double size, 7s. 6d.
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FINE FLAVOURED STRONG BEEF TEA at about 2½d. a pint. ASK FOR LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT of Meat, requiring Baron Liebig, the Inventor's, Signature, on every jar, being the only guarantee of genuineness. [234

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